FOR LONDON.—The "*Malabar*," of 700 Tons, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, will sail positively on the 1st January.

This Ship has spacious accommodations, fitted up in every way for the convenience and comfort of Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

The Stern and several other Cabins below still disengaged.—For Freight or Passage apply to

SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 19th November, 1839.

FOR MADRAS.—The Ship "*Dronga*n" of 356 Tons, JOHN MACKENZIE, Commander, will have immediate dispatch. For Freight apply to THOMAS JEFFERIES AND Co.—Meadow Streat, 19th November, 1839.

ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY 1840,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK—with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1840—The Army, (with a gradation List, not hitherto given) Civil and Indian Navy Lists will be corrected up to the latest possible date,—and the List of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December—It will likewise contain Tables of Time—Table of Annuities—Income Table—Wages Tables—Royal Family of England—Contemporary Sovereigns—Kings and Queens of England—Club Houses of London—Bill of Mortality of London—Home Departments—Statistics of the World—Area of India—Chronological account of the Connection between England and India—French Establishments in India—List of Native Princes—List of Native Princes in the receipt of Pensions—Gold, Silver and Copper Coins of India—Orders of Knighthood &c. &c. &c. The whole will be printed on English Paper—Price 6 Rupees.—Courier Office, 19th November 1839.

N. B.—It is particularly requested that Gentlemen will send their names for insertion in the List of European Inhabitants, which will be closed on the 10th of December. Advertisements will be received for insertion in the Bombay Calendar.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of *Daniel Ross*, the younger of Bombay Esquire, deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton, Esquire*, the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of November, 1839.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE.—*Proctors.*

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg leave to intimate, that from the 10th of last month they became Partners as Auctioneers, Commission Agents and Shopkeepers—their premises will be thrown open on the 2d of December next, for the transaction of business, and they trust by attention and assiduity to merit a share of the patronage and support of the Public.

BENNETT AND Co.

With reference to the above notice, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. most respectfully solicit a share of the patronage and support of the public, and trust by a due attention and assiduity to business to merit the same, and they confidently pledge themselves, that all articles offered by them to the public, shall be of the best quality and at the most moderate rates. They also beg to add that their Auctioneering business will be conducted precisely on the same terms as those of other houses in the same trade.

All orders from Outstations and Messes will be most promptly and faithfully attended to, however trifling they may be.

No. 5, Forbes' Street 2d November 1839.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co., the following Wines, just imported by the *Malabar*, from London, viz:—

From *Mr. W. T. Christopher.*

Champagne in 3 dozen cases, at ~~Rs~~ 36 per dozen.

Hock in 3 dozen cases at ~~Rs~~ 30 per dozen.

From *Messrs. P. J, Monteiro and Co.*

Fine old Madeira in bottle, at ~~Rs~~ 36 per case of 18 bottles.

Bombay, 19th November, 1839.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE AND Co.

Wines received from Messrs. Hemery Brothers of Jersey, 3 dozen and 6 dozen Cases.

Claret, Lafitte, Vint. 1834	@ ~~Rs~~	20	₩	Dozen.
Hock, Growth of Rudesheim, Vint. 1825	,, ,,	20	,,	,,
Sparkling Champaign, 1st Growth of Ai 1834	,, ,,	35	,,	,,
Champaign, Cognac Brandy, Pale.	,, ,,	15	,,	,,
Cognac Cherry Brandy	,, ,,	15	,,	,,

Ditto Do. from Messrs. C. P. Fletcher, and Co. of London, in 1 Dozen Cases.

Sparkling Champaign	@ ~~Rs~~	35	₩	Dozen.
Claret, St. Julian, 1834	,, ,,	18	,,	,,
Claret, St. Estephe, 1834	,, ,,	16	,,	,,

Also, in 3 doz. and 6 dozen Cases.

Pale Sherry, of superior quality, *received from M. J. W. Bridges, London, and Selected by Captaia Grindlay* @ ~~Rs~~ 18 ₩ dox.

CHAMPAGNE.

A Small quantity of superior Champagne Wine, lately received from the celebrated, Vineyards of Epernay, is now for sale in cases of one doz. Bottles at 40 Rs. per doz. and in cases of two doz. Pint bottles at 22 Rs. per doz. by

Messrs. SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 19th November, 1859.

FOR SALE—No. XXXV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 16th November 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 19 NOVEMBER, 1839. No. 3291

BOTANICAL WORKS.

MESSRS. COLLETT AND CO. have received for sale on Commission, the following valuable books belonging to an Estate.

Landon's Hortus Britanicus	10
Sprengel Linnaei Systema vegetabileum, 5 vols.	30
Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale, 2 vols.	20
Johannis Gessneri Tabulae Phytographicae Analysin Generum Plantarum	20

SALE BY AUCTION.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. with sell this day by Public Auction at their Rooms, the undermentioned, viz. unbleached Madapollams—Ladies Cotton Stockings, Thimbles, Hooks and Eyes. Mother o'pearl buttons. Penkinves, steel Pens, Paper Snuff Boxes, Varnish in Bottles, Seed Beads of various colors, Prunes, 15 Casks of English Flour, 3 casks of rejected Beer, Fifty Hams, Sundries &c.

At 1 P. M.

A Barouche and a Shigram Horse.

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS day the 19th November, Messrs. *Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Books, amongst which are the following new works:—

Morrison's Family Prayer—*Fleetwood's* Life of Christ—*Jamieson's* Mechanics for Practical Men—*Jamieson's* Dictionary of Mechanical Science—*Smith's* Panorama of Science and Arts, 2 vols.—Cabinet Lawyer—Curiosities for the ingenious—*Fraser's* Winter Journey to Persia, 2 vols.—*Wooler's* Attorney—*Mignan's* Journey to Koordistan, 2 vol. *Lawson's* Modern Farrier—McKenzie's 5000 Receipt Book—*Duncan's* Edinburgh Dispensatory—*Jenning's* Family Cyclopedia &c. &c.—Also, two large Pictures in gilt frames,—one, *Ancient Jerusalem*—the other *Queen Victoria.*

Bombay, 19*th November* 1839.

FOR SALE—A Grey Arab Horse, "*Rejected*" 14—3, the winner of the Newnham Stakes for 1839, would make a very superior Charger. Age 7 years. Price, 1,400 Rupees.

A high caste white Arab 14—1½, six years. Price 550 Rupees.

An exceedingly neat pair of high caste Arab Carriage Horses (one carries a Lady), and Phæton in very good repair. Price 1,000 Rupees. If separated, Horses 700 Rupees, Phæton 400 Rs.

A handsome small grey high caste Arab Horse 6 years old, perfectly sound and free from Vice ..... Rs. 550

An Iron Grey Sadle Horse 14½—6 years old 500

A White Arab Saddle Horse 14—6 years old 300

A Pair of Bay Carriage Horses ..... ,, 500

A Pair of handsome Gray Carriage Horses price ..... ,, 700

A Handsome Chesnut Saddle Horse 500

Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1839.

FOR SALE.—A very richly chased Silver Breakfast Service, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Cream Ewer and Sugar Bowl.

PRICE RUPEES 550.

Apply to,

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

TOMORROW the 20th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co., will submit to Public Sale the following Invoice lately imported, viz:—An Invoice of Laces, consisting of broad flowered, Edging and Litting in Laces, open Lace for Dresses &c. an Invoice of Whole and Half Cotton Stockings, an Invoice of Cutlery, Comprising Sets of Balance Handled and Plain Knives and Forks, Spare Table Knives, Guard Carvers, Pocket and Pen Knives, Razors, Scissors, Tea Trays, a large quantity of Grey Cambric and Dimities, and a variety of other Articles.

ALSO.—On the same day will be sold an Invoice of Shetland Hosiery, consisting of Gentlemens and Ladies Socks and Gloves, Childrens Ditto, Ladies White Mits, Knotted Shawls, well adapted for persons proceeding to the Mahabaleshwar or Nelgherry Hills.—Bombay, 19th Nov. 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Friday the 22nd of November, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co., will sell by Public Auction, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Queens Ware, together with an open Chariot, a Shigram and English Buggy, two Horses, a Poney, a Palanquin, and Tonjon. The Property of Capt. JACOB Artillery, at his Residence near the Powder Works Mazagon. Particulars are published in Catalogues, and the property on view from Monday the 18th Instant.

FOR SALE,—A Sout Iron Grey Arab about 6 years old, Height 14-2, well adapted for a Charger, Price Rupees... 500

A gray Arab 6 years old, Height 14-1 Price Rupees, ... 300

A Chesnut Arab Horse rising 5 years old, Height 14—price Rupees 500

May be seen daily at the Rooms of Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. between the hours of 10 & 1.—Bombay, 18th Nov. 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 14*th November* 1839

No, 602.—The undermentioned Officers are directed to form a Committee and assemble at Poona, to report on the fitness of a Cape-bred Horse tendered for Stud purposes.

Major M. Stack.

Captain J. Harrison, Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons.

C. Ducat Esqr. Civil Surgeon at Poona.

Bombay Castle, 15*th November*, 1839.

No 603.—The undermentioned Officers are appointed a Committee, to report on a subject that will be laid before them by the Acting Quarter Master General, and will assemble at such time and place as the President may arrange:

Major Watson, Agent for Gun Carriages.

Surgeon Glen, Secretary to the Medical Board.

Captain Holland, Acting Deputy Quarter Master General.

No. 604.—The undermentioned Officers are appointed a Committee to meet on Monday the 18th instant at 4 P. M. to inspect and report on certain new Tents made up by the Contractor that will be pitched on the Esplanade near the Church Gate for that purpose.

Captain J. Holland.

Captain E. Stanton.

Lieut. C. Giberne, Quarter Master 16th Regt. N. I.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—*Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.*

BY MAJOR GENERAL, SIR J. F. FITZGERALD, K.C.B.

14*th November* 1839.

With the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor, the Garrison of Bombay will furnish a Captain as Member of the General Court Martial ordered to assemble to-morrow, in room of Commander Rogers who is relieved from that duty. The name of the officer for this duty to be sent to the Adjutant General's Office immediately.

15*th November*, 1839.

The following transfers are ordered.

Rank.	*Names*	*From*	*To.*
Lt. Col. & Bt. Col.	F. Farquharson	20th Rt. N. I.	11th Rt. N. I.
Lt. Col.	S. Hughes, C.B.	13th Rt. N. I.	6th Rt. N. I.
Lt. Col.	C. Payne	6th Rt. N. I.	13th Rt. N. I.
Lt. Col.	M. Soppitt	11th ht. N. I.	20th Rt N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel Soppitt will remain with the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, until the arrival of the 20th Regiment at Bhooj.

A District Order by the Officer Commanding at Satara, dated 1st instant, directing Mr. Surgeon Y. Howison, to continue to perform the Medical duties of the Station, until relieved, or until further orders, is confirmed.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

Pouladepooree, 2*d November* 1839.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, has this day received Official notification from the Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Army, that Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls K. C. B. is to succeed him, as Commander in Chief of all Her Majesty's Forces serving in the East Indies.

His Excellency therefore makes known to Her Majesty's Troops serving in the several Presidencies, that he purposes, with the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, to resign the Command he has the honor to hold, on the 31st of the next month, December, and he directs that all Returns, Reports, and Official communications be made to Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, at Calcutta subsequent to that date.

The Lieutenant General will be pleased to be at Calcutta, and assume the Command of Her Majesty's Troops, on the 1st January 1840.

The Officers belonging to the Staff of Her Majesty's Army, who are at present in the Bombay Presidency, will proceed to join at the Head Quarters of the future Commander in Chief, as soon as is practicable after the 31st December: and Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, will give such instructions to the Staff who are with the Head Quarters of the Bengal Army, as he may deem desirable.

His Excellency takes leave of the Armies which he has had the honor to Command, both Her Majesty's and those of the Hon'ble Company, with feelings of the warmest esteem and regard, and with the best wishes for their future prosperity and happiness.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
(Signed) R. TORRENS, Major Genl.
Adjutant General Queen's Troops

Extract from General Orders By Major General J. S. FRASER, *Officiating Resident, dated Hyderabad Residency, 4th November* 1839.

No. 221

Captain Eric Sutherland having been promoted to a Majority in the Bengal Army, is to be struck off the strength of the Nizam's Army from the date of the receipt of this order at Hingolee.

Although unable from a Personal knowledge of Major Sutherland, to speak as to his merits as an officer, yet, Major General Fraser cannot permit him to quit the Nizam's service, without notifying in General Orders, that the official Records of this Government, afford ample proof of the zeal, ability, and temper with which Major Sutherland has invariably performed the several duties, both civil and military, intrusted to him during a service of nearly nineteen years, and the Major General is confident that he carries with him the good wishes of all his fellow Soldiers in this Army, both European and Native.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday, November 16th 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—There has been a good demand for it during the week but almost entirely for the English market, the trade to China being in complete suspense. Prices continue to decline and are likely to go down while so great a vent as that to China remains closed. Tinnevelly Cotton has been purchased during the week at Rs. 123½ to Rs. 122½ and Broach at Rs 118 ₩ Candy.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—The market remains in a state of great stagnation, and the depression and neglect at which the drug has arrived is shown by one of the clippers having lain at the outer anchorage for upwards of three weeks completing her loading.

PEPPER.—Malabar has experienced a slight decline from arrivals and may now be purchased at Rs 77 and Bhutkola at Rs. 82 ₩ Candy.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE (*Mocha*).—Is in little enquiry and prices are drooping. The quantity in Market is estimated at 500 to 600 Nungs.

THE PRODUCE OF SCIND.

WOOL.—Is maintained in price, purchases of Mekran having been made during the week at Rs. 157, and of Palee at Rs. 130 to Rs. 132 ₩ Candy.

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

SUGAR (*Bengal*).—Several sales have been made from the recent arrivals from which we give the following particulars.

250 Bags fine Benares ..... @ Rs 26 6 0 ₩ bag.
1800 ditto ordinary do ..... @ ,, 24 6 0 ₩ do.
450 ditto third sort do ..... @ ,, 22 8 0 ₩ do.

EUROPE GOODS.

BEER.—150 Hogsheads Bass ..... per hogshead Rs 42 0 0

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Continue scarce in the market and the few that offer of the older Loans command good prices—The discount on the Four ₩ Cent Loans still amounts to 1¾ to 2 ₩ Cent.

BILLS ON LONDON.—The rate of exchange has not undergone any alteration during the week, and bills are rather scarce in the market.

DO ON CALCUTTA.—Exchange has improved considerably for sellers since the last Government sale which averaged rather under 1 ₩ Cent premium, while it now rates at 1⅞ ₩ Cent premium at 30 days sight.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—No ship is now loading with lawful Goods.

DO. TO ENGLAND.—The rates to London and Liverpool rest at about our last quotations of 60*s* to the former, and 70*s* to the latter ₩ ton. There is no vessel loading for the Clyde.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.		Buy Rs as	Sell Rs as
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No. 1151 to No. 3000	None in the market	108-8	108-12
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No. 3001 to No. 6000	None in the market	109	109-4
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No. 6001 to No. 10,000	None in the market	109-8	110
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No. 10001 to No. 15,200	None in the market	111	111-8
Five ₩ cent Loan of 1829-30	None in the market	111	111-8
Four ₩ cent Loan of 1832-33	None in the market	104-4	104-8
Four ₩ cent Loan of 1835-36	None in the market	98	98-4
Five ₩ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35 Nominal	None in the market	114	114-8
Course of Exchange,			
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight	Company's	101-8	101-12
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto	ditto	99-8	100
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto	ditto ₩ 100 Dollars	..	208

	s. d.	*s. d.*
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-¼	2
Bills on London @ 30 days sight	1-11½	1 11¾
Price of Bullion and Specie	Rs as	Rs as
Spanish Dollars whole ₩ 100	220	220-8
Ditto do. broken ₩ 100 ditto	220	220-8
German Crowns ₩ 100	212	212-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₩ £ Stg	10-4	10 8
Sycee Silver large ingots ₩ 100 Tolahs...None in the market	104-4	104-8
Ditto do. small ingots ₩ 100 Tolahs....ditto	104	104-4

Premia of Insurance.

Bombay to London	2 8 0	a 3 0 0	₩ Ct.	
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0	a 2 8 0	do.	
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0	a 2 0 0	do.	
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0	a 2 8 0	do.	
Ditto to Madras	1 8 0	a 2 0 0	do	
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0	a 1 8 0	do.	
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0		do.	
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0		do.	
Ditto to Singapore	2 0 0		do.	
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0		do.	
Ditto Bushire	28 0		do.	

CORRESPONDENCE,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—Kindly draw the attention of the Police authorities to the present impassable state of Meadows Street, in its narrowest part near the Accountant General's Office, from the Benches placed in the public road in front of Nowrojee Carpenters shop, and the danger to all persons passing on Horseback or in a carriage, from the noise created by a Band of native Musicians celebrating a Jews Marriage there. I hear that in olden time native Music was confined to the native part of the Fort, and it seems but reasonable that if natives now find it convenient to take up their abode amongst Europeans, they should conform to previous rules, and not bring such nuisances to their neighbours.

A. B.

18*th November* 1839.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

DEAR SIR.—"Live and let Live" is an old adage and is so very well suited to the subject I am now about to dwell upon, that I have selected it as a heading to my letter.

It is a well known fact that our Auctioners are supported to no little extent by the Mercantile Houses of this place; and if the *evil habit* which a few of them have now got into should be followed up by all, we may expect soon to see our Auctioners on a fair way to ruin or "going down-hill."

When Goods consigned to Mercantile houses are landed in a damaged state, they are sent to some Auction Room and disposed of; but of late some of Our Wealthy Merchants (I find in the Advertising Columns of your Paper) have taken upon themselves to dispose of them in their own Godowns without the aid of an Auctioner. Surely this is more than what might be expected of those who set themselves up as "Merchants and General Agents"; it is as uncharitable as it is degrading. This interference with others duties deprives their fellow creatures of their bread, and I think therefore they might as well apply themselves to the discharge of the duties they are supposed to perform, and not "meddle with other men's matters."

Some perhaps may state that their object in selling the Goods in their own Godowns is not to starve the Auctioner, nor yet to save a small per centage, but they do so as they find better sale for them, and because the buyers who are chiefly Banians and Persians are unwilling to attend an Auction Room. This *may* be the case, but I would enquire, cannot they, merely as an encouragement to their fellow mortals, get an Auctioner to call over to their Godowns and dispose of them, allowing him his usual charges. Thus would they show a liberal and charitable feeling, which the Merchants are thought to possess and none would have cause to remind them of the Proverb.

"EVERY MAN TO HIS PROFESSION."

16th Nov. 1839.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16th Ensign C. R. W. Hervey, 2d European Regt. from Mahableshwer.
Do. do. Capt. J. C. Hawes, 1st Madras European Regt.
Do. do. Lieut. J. D. Leckie, 22d Regt. N. I. from Scinde.
Do. 18th Major Genl. Salter, from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.—None.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS

At Baroda on the 12th Inst., the Lady of Captain H. H. Hobson, 20th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

On Saturday the 16th instant, the Lady of Francis Martin Esq. of a daughter.

At Colaba, on the 14th of November, Mrs. G. Scales, of a Son.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 16th. Ship Sir Colin Campbell, Richard Pentecost, Master, from Liverpool 20th June.

DEPARTURE.

Do. 17th.—Ship Mary Gordon, John Thomson, Master, to Singapore and China.

Passengers.—Four Natives.

HIGH WATER TABLE 19TH NOVEMBER, 1839.

	Morn.		Eve.	
Tuesday	9	8	9	15
Wednesday	9	41	10	7
Thursday	10	32	10	59
Friday	11	23	11	47

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

DELHI GAZETTE.—Nov. 6.

The overland Mail has not yet made its appearance and we cannot even give our readers the gratifying intelligence of the Government packets (the usual precursors) having passed through Delhi, and can only add our lament to those of our cotemporaries.

We have however intelligence from Cabul to the 17th instant, and some of it will be found interesting, especially the appointment of General Nott to the command of the troops left in Affghanistan, which has *devolved* upon this neglected and meritorious Officer through the unavoidable absence of Sir Willoughby Cotton, though Sir Jasper Nicholl's arrival will give it but short duration, we are afraid.

Little appears to be known respecting the intentions of Dost Mahomed, and the attention of Government will no doubt be more particularly directed towards the intrigues of the Court of Lahore, which at the present moment threaten to throw the whole of the Punjaub into a state of internal division and warfare; we present our readers, in another column, with such news as we have been able to obtain regarding these intrigues.

Extract of a letter dated Cabul 10*th Oct.*

The 31st Native Infantry and Detachment of the 4th Local Horse, now at *Quetta* have been ordered to return to India via Dadur.

The 16th Native Infantry and a Pessallah of Skinner's Horse, with some of the *Shah's* Troops, are to Garrison *Ghizne.*

The 13th Light Infantry, 5 Companies of the 35th Native Infantry and 3 Guns, of Captain Abbot's Battery, are to remain at *Cabul*, under the command of Brigadier Sale.

The 42d Native Infantry, have been directed to proceed to Candahar. The Garrison, there is to consist of the 42d and 43d Regiments of Native Infantry, and the 4th Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, and to be commanded by General Nott. The 4th Troop 3d Brigade of Horse Artillery, to be stationed at *Bamkean.*

The rest of the Troops, destined to remain in *Affghanistan*, are ordered to proceed to *Jelialabad* and will probably move towards that place, about the end of the present month.

Captain Newbolt, of the Commissariat Department, started for *Jellalabad* this morning, where he is to collect firewood, and grain for the Troops.

Sir John Keane is still laid up with Gout.

Rumour says, that Government intend relieving all the Troops in *Affghanistan* immediately, by Regiments from India.

We are also informed that Lieutenant Hay of the 42d Native Infantry, has been appointed Adjutant to the Regiment, *vice* Lieutenant Gould deceased—and that Ensign Jenkins of the 35th Native Infantry has been nominated Adjutant to a detached Wing of that Regiment.

The following Officers have obtained leave to visit Hindostan.

Capt. Taylor, 13th L I.....for 12 months.
Capt. Hull, 16th N. I..... ditto.
Capt. Graves, 16th N. I..... ditto.
Lieut. Macmullen, Eur. Regiment, for 6 months.

Assistant Surgeons G. Paton and R. Macintosh, have been permitted to rejoin their respective appointments, in India.

Lieutenant Wood, 13th Light Infantry has been appointed to act as Adjutant to the Regiment, whilst Lieutenant Wade may continue to act as Brigade Major to the 1st Brigade of Infantry.

We much regret to have to announce the death of Captain John Hay, of the 35th N, I. Major of Brigade to the 4th Brigade of Infantry, at *Cabul*, on the night of the 13th October, much and deservedly regretted.

The 1st Column of the Army, consisting of the Head Quarters, the 16th Lancers, Captain Farmer's Detachment of infantry, and a Russalah of the 4th Local Horse, marched from *Cabul* on the morning of the 15th of October, under the command of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in progress to the Provinces.

The second Column, consisting of the 2nd Troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery, the details of the late Park, the 3d Regimeat of Light Cavalry, 4th Local Horse, and Captain Hopkins' detachment of Infantry, under the command of General Thackwell, were to follow the next morning.

Drafts for the 2nd European Regt. and 86 invalids from the 1st European Regiment, under the command of Major Warren; the Invalids from H. M. 13th Light Infantry, under Major Squire, and drafts for the 9th Company of Regiments, under the command of Captain Prole, of the 37th N. I. were to accompany the second Column.

The Field Hospital Establishments, returning to the Provinces, under charge of Doctor Guthrie, were also to accompany the second Column.

Lieutenant Simpson, Sub-Assistant Commissary had been permitted to proceed to *India*, on medical certificate.

Ensign Fanshaw of the European Regiment had obtained 8 months, and Lieutenant Haslewood, of the same Regiment, 12 months leave of absence, to visit *Hindostan.*

We hear that in the Engineer's Camp, three marches on *this* side of *Cabul*, the Thermometer had stood as low as 20° at sunrise—and this too in the *early* part of *October!!*

A friend has kindly favored us with the following *route*, by which the Army of the Indus, under Sir John Keane, is now moving upon *Hindoostan.*

	Miles.	
To Bootkhak	7	Very bad hilly road.
Khoord Cabul	11	
Tezeen	12½	
A Fukeer's Tuckia	7	
Kut Sung	4	
Jugduluk	7	
Surkhab	13	
Near Gundamak	8	
Bala Bagh	13	
Jellalabad	13	
Ally Bagham	6	
Chardeh	12	
Huzarnow	12	
Dhuka	9	Entrance to *Khybur* Pass.
Lundee Khana	7	
Lall Beg Gurri	6	
Ally Musjid	11	
Futtehgurh	14	Pass out of the *Khybur* Pass.
Peshawur	10	

Our latest letters from the Army Indus, state we are glad to say, that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was rapidly recovering his health.

We learn that Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton quitted *Cabul* on the 16th of October, with the second Column of the Army of the Indus. He is returning to the provinces for the purpose of Commanding the Bengal Army, until the arrival of a new Commander-in-Chief, General Nott, at present at *Candahar*, will now Command the Troops in *Affghanistan*, but whether he will fix his Head Quarters at *Cabul* or *Jellalabad*, we have not heard

Brigadier Roberts, Commanding the 4th Infantry Brigade, has been offered, by the Governor General, the command of His Majesty *Shah Soojah's* Troops on a consolidated allowance of 1800 Rs. a month, in the room of General Simpson resigned; but the Brigadier, we believe, is not willing to accept the command, unless the consolidated allowance be made equal to the pay and allowances of Brigadier of the *first class.* It is supposed, that a *second* Brigadier to the *Shah's* Troops will be allowed, or appointed, to command the portion of those Troops now at Candahar, but he will be *junior* to the *Shah's* Brigadier at *Cabul.*

His Majesty and Mr. Macnaghten were to march in progress to *Jellelabad*, from Cabul, on the 24th or 25th October.

The *Giljees* had all agreed to our terms, by latest accounts.

Dost Mahomed was still residing at *Khundooz.*

There was an error in our last issue respecting the the command of the Treasure party which arrived at *Cabul* with 13 lacs of Rupees, it was under the command of Captain Hopkins; Lieutenant Caulfield accompanied it. It must have been an arduous task through such a country, and at such a season, with only two Companies—Captain Burn having been left at *Peshuwur*, by order of Colonel Wade, to collect supplies &c. for the return Army.

A Correspondent from Ferozepore says:—"We are in expectation of seeing Sir John Keane here. The climate is most lovely and in spite of our not having had half a dozen showers throughout the rains the weather is delightfully cool; sun of course hot. Mesdames Wallace, Wymer, Lawrence Steel, Farrington, Swayne &c. are on their way to join the station, so doubtless we shall soon be very gay.

The Steamer Indus was expected at Bukker about the 1st November, but the unfortunate accident to the Atalanta will disappoint our friends, though we see from the *Bombay Papers*, that the Indus will shortly leave that port in progress to the river.

Our latest accounts from Lahore give us great reason to fear, that Anarchy has commenced her reign throughout the Punjaub. As much secrecy as is possible, is preserved regarding the movements of the court, but the murmurs of the chiefs cannot be stifled; they are represented as incensed at the treatment of the treasurer Bene Ram, and now, with smothered anger, begin to think, that if the influence of so great a man backed by so many powerful relations, friends and dependents, and who has stood for so long a time unimpeached in the favour of his late and present sovereign, cannot save him from the indignities heaped upon him, that the time may not be far distant, when their own ancles will be burthened with the same weight of iron the ex-treasurer is now forced to bear.

It is not likely that the ambitious prince Now Nehal Sing, and his ambitious and still more powerful minister Dyan Sing, each aiming to obtain their own end by the prostration of the present monarch, will long agree, indeed it is already said, that there are dif-

ferences between them, the latter wishing, by means of of his immense power, to play his puppet, and keep in subjection the "impetuous and headlong rage of youth;" while the prince, encouraged by *his* party, is represented as determined to follow every impulse of his unruly passions. Shere Sing, cautiously keeping in the back ground, will without doubt await a favourable opportunity to strike for a principality at least, and Sawan Mull of Mooltan with his immense resources friendly as he has declared himself to the deposition of Kurruck Sing, will doubtless take advantage of the distraction of the Empire—should the Prince and his Minister come to open variance, Dhian Sing will probably take himself off with his brother to their Hill Territory, and thus falling off from their allegiance, Cashmere will most likely follow; from this it will be seen that but little is wanting, now the master spirit has flown, to involve this extensive Empire in discord and ruin

"Fear frames disorder; and disorder wounds
Where it should guard."

In the mean time the nominal Monarch of the Punjaub has been led in state by his dutiful son, now Commander in Chief, and his obedient vassals to witness the ceremonies of the Dusserah at Umritsir; where, crest fallen and in silence, this semblance of a king sat speaking to no one, answering no questions. Some idea may be formed of the influence the murdered Cheyt Sing had obtained over his master, from the fact that the latter actually divided his personal estates between the favourite and his brother-in-law Mungul Sing; the two relatives, however, each wishing to get the Lion's share in the division of the property, quarrelled, and from being the *best* of friends, became the *direst* enemies, and Mungul, with fraternal affection, lent his aid to the old Minister to crush his brother in-law. Cheyt Sing is represented.—and from all we hear, justly.—to have been a weak, vain and arrogant fellow, who presuming upon the degree of favoritism in which he stood with the Monarch, spurned at the idea of conciliating the opposite party, and instead of quietly and gradually insinuating himself through the personal favour of his Ruler, into the power he coveted, aimed at once to displace the present powerful incumbents, and is said to have been far from "slow in speech" to those Sirdars who were not of his faction.

We suppose our government, for more reasons than one, and particularly with reference to Affghanistan, will find themselves called on to interfere—if matters have not already gone too far—to preserve the Throne to Kurruck Sing, and our bayonets may ere long be called into practice for the purpose of upholding a King, who from what we have seen, can be little more than a puppet, and but a faint shadow of the deceased Monarch.—Colonel Wade's appearance as resident at the Court of Lahore, may however have some beneficial influence in reducing these turbulent spirits to something like calmness.

It is currently reported in Cantonments, that the 38th N. I. will march to Neemuch in the course of next January, and that they will be relieved here by the 10th N. I.

Colonel Hamilton was to leave Almorah on the 6th instant, to take the command of Barreilly.

The General Order containing removals for the present season has just come in, and confirms the above report: nothing is as yet known respecting the 61th N. I.

A treasure party with 2 lakhs of Rupees, under command of Lieutenant Pocklington, 38th Native Infantry left this for Kurnaul, on Wednesday last; 30,000 Rupees have been received from Shahjehaupore, and 15,000 from Goorgaon, to which place a detachment moved this morning, under Lieutenant C. Corsar, 64th Native Infantry, to bring in two lakhs more.

The Detachment from Allahabad with 35 lakhs, is loooked for about the 15th instant.

AGRA UKHBAR.—Nov 7.

The following is an extract from a letter from the Camp of the troops, returning to the provinces, three marches east of Cabool on the 19th October.

"Sir John Keane marched from Cabool on the 15th instant, on the 16th, General Thackwell's column moved in succession. Thus all the troops with the exception of the Army of occupation are in progress homewards. Sir Willoughby Cotton accompanies the returning troops, and proceeds to Meerut. Of the Army of occupation General Nott is the senior officer. But he is at Quetta, on the Beloochee frontier, and pending his arrival, Brigadier Sale commands the troops at Cabool, Ghuznee, and Jullalabad. The 13th Light Infantry and a native corps will garrison the Balla Hissar, and advanced posts will be pushed to Bamian and Charekur, on the roads leading across the Hindoo Koosh."

From this we are happy to see that our announcement, in a late number, of General Nott's having been selected to command in Affghanistan, is confirmed. Sir W. Cotton will, we presume succeed to the command of the Meerut Division, on the retirement of Major General Ramsay.

AGRA.—We learn that a large influx to the society of this station will take place in a few days, by the return of many of its residents from the different mountain Sanatariums.

Major Drummond has proceeded to resume his survey of the Agra and Bombay road.

The detachment of Artillery which left Agra to join the Jhoudpore Field Force, marched into cantonments this morning under command of Lieuts. Conran and Douglas.

FUTTEHGURH.—*Bold conduct of a Bearer*—A bearer, in the service of Captain Bellew, a few days since while taking the Captain's child, a fine boy of 8 years of age, on its evening walk, stopped on the Bastion of the Fort overhanging the river, which is undergoing repairs. The child commenced climbing the parapet, from which he was taken by the bearer twice, but a third time as the bearer stooped to pick up one of its shoes, the child fell through an embrazure into the river 40 feet below, and running with great rapidity. The bearer without a moment's delay leaped after it, and with a desperate effort rescued his charge from a watery grave.

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL.—Nov. 9.

CABUL.—From the following letter our readers will perceive that the esteemed individual, whose case we lately brought to their notice, has retired on the pension—to console himself with the pittance Government doles out to its brave soldiers and faithful servants: we allude to Quarter Master Serjeant Parry, late Deputy Provost Marshal of the Army of the Indus. Alas! what a sad instance have we here of merit, fidelity, long servitude, and unexceptionable character having no weight with the authorities that be.—The gift of the tongue, a brazen face, with the interest of influential persons, cast all other qualifications into the shade.

"*Cabul 16th October.*

"Quarter Master Serjeant Parry left this yesterday: he obtained leave to the Provinces, preparatory to his going on the pension. The order for the Infantry to move towards the Provinces is countermanded for the present—the reason you are doubtless acquainted with. Dost Mahommed and Morad Beg, we hear, are busily engaged casting guns, &c., and are preparing to attack us in the depth of the cold season. Here we are, therefore, standing fast as the hills in Cabul.

"There is a rumour now amongst us, that the European Regiment will be relieved in January next, either by H. M.'s 44th, or 3rd Buffs.

"Several of the men of the European Regiment have been struck off for the 2nd European Regiment—this was decided by drawing lots: about seventy-nine men have also been invalided. All, under the command of Major Warren, left this, early this morning, for the Provinces: the former, it is said, go to Meerut, and thence to Calcutta by water; and the latter go direct to Agra. The weather is extremely cold now—the thermometer is generally two or three degrees below freezing point every morning.

"We march towards Jellalabad between the 20th or 25th Instant"

Authentic intimation was yesterday received from Camp, stating that the Bengal Troops are to winter at Jellalabad; they accordingly left Cabul on the 15th ultimo, and were expected to reach the former place by the 26th; the Lancers, Horse Artillery, and the 3rd Cavalry of course, as before destined, are on their way to Hindoostan.

We understand that the route of Lord Auckland is to be as follows:—Umballa, Kurnaul, Delhi, Muttra, Bhurtpore and Agra. His Lordship will, it is said, halt here a fortnight, and then march down to Mirzapor; whence he will embark for Calcutta; and the North-Westers will have to return to Agra with the Lieutenant-Governor. His Lordship's Camp was at Barh on the 1st Instant.

The 33d Regiment Native Infantry is shortly expected to arrive at the Station

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CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—Nov. 6.

We have received letters from the detachment of the Army of the Indus en route for Bameean, up to the 4th October, from which it appears, that owing to a report of Mr. Lord's, the destination of the detachment is changed, and that it is to proceed on to Kooloom, in Tartary. We give the following extracts, in the order written—the chief interest will be found in the last. The Dost is gaining strength in Tartary, and there is likely to be some fighting there.

Gurden Dewaar, Sept. 29.—In the Urghundee pass we met Captain Thompson, with some sappers and miners, on his return from Bameean. He reported the road impracticable for wheeled carriages; and the consequence was, that a letter reached us at Youatt, after we had passed the Oonai pass, directing us to halt. Captain Thompson had reported the road to be a mere mountain pathway; and the letter stated, that, therefore, 3 guns and all the waggons were to be sent back, whilst, for the transport of the three remaining guns, and their ammunition, elephants were to be sent. We could not halt at Youatt, there being no supplies or forage there, therefore we came on to Gurden Dewaar, where Lieut. Mackenzie (in temporary charge of the Horse Artillery,) and Lieut. Broadfoot, of the Engineers, went on to examine the Irak pass, some 20 miles distant, and reported it practicable, so we have received permission to advance with the whole of the Artillery, belonging to the detachment. According to the native accounts, we shall find forage plentiful at Bameean—they talk of the snow lying there 3 yards deep. Whilst that is the case, of course, the grass will not be found; so we must lay in straw. I don't know where Mr. Lord is now; he started from Caubul on an endeavour to reach Kooloon by a different route from this. Should he meet with an unfriendly reception, he is ordered to fall back on us, and is empowered to take us on to Kooloon.

Irak Valley, October 4.—We crossed the Irak pass yesterday, with less difficulty than we expected. But our troubles, in the way of passes, are not near over yet. Our destination is no longer Bameean but Kooloom in Tartary. Mr. Lord has returned to Caubul, and reports that the Dost is gathering strength in Tartary. Consequently a Brigade is ordered thither, consisting of the 35th and 37th N. I. and the 4th Locals. Our detachment, that is, the Native Troop of Horse Artillery, 200 of Christie's Horse and the Goorkah corps, wait for them at Bameean, thence we all proceed to Kooloom and there winter. We have 3 passes to surmount, the Ukrubut, Dundan Shikun and Kara Kooul—none so high as the Irak, but the Dundun Shikun is said to be very steep. Kooloon is only 1,500 feet above the sea, so we may expect a milder winter there than at Bameean. The cold is even now severe in the extreme—it freezes during the greater part of the 24 hours. This is an inhospitable valley—narrow, with steep wall-like hills enclosing it. The sun set (to us at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and up to this (8, A. M.) we have seen nothing of it. We found some snow (perennial) in ravines on either side of the Irak hill, and at an elevation below 12,000 feet, it is so cold I can scarcely hold my pen. I'm afraid the communication will soon be cut off by the snow.

Thermometer at 7 a. m. 6 degrees below freezing.

We perceive that a project is broaching in New South Wales for the importation of camels into that Colony, whither it is calculated, those valuable beasts of burden, and as it is now ascertained, of draft, can be imported at a cheaper cost than horses. It is anticipated, that the camel may without difficulty be naturalized in New Holland, and its introduction, supposing that it is found to acclimatize, in that part of the world, will no doubt prove of vast utility in exploring and intercommunicating with, the vast regions of that fifth continent of the Globe. "With camels and coolies," says the *Sydney Herald*," together with Steam Navigation, this Colony would, in a brief space of time, far outdo its former outdoings." For camels and steamers, we shall wish every encrease, in New South Wales, but for coolies, we are not altogether inclined to argue with the *Sydney Herald* Editor, nor to accede to his inferences, for the right of free-born coolies to leave their native country at their own option. The Editor of the *Sydney Herald* actually makes out a case of hardship and persecution, inflicted upon the coolies of India by the British Government. "The natives of British India," says the journal in question, "are Freemen, as politically free as any born Britain. By what law, then, or rather by what shew of justice, are they prevented from emigrating to any portion of the British dominions? Why should they be compelled to remain in their native country to starve, while a British colony, situated in a genial climate, where they can obtain abundance of labour, and a high rate of wages, is accessible to them? Why, the reason is obvious—the objectors to the measure are envious of the success of some of the colonies." Envy is a terrible vice, and certainly the Indian cooly ought to be allowed to carry his labour to the best market; and so too ought the African; but there are contingencies to be taken into consideration, and as to the principle of envy, it would be very difficult, we imagine, to prove that a particle of that malignant feeling could possibly enter into the motives, which have operated to prevent coolies from being kidnapped to New South Wales.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—Nov. 5.

By a letter from Neemuch dated 22d ultimo, we learn that the Infantry Brigade under Brigadier Wild reached Cantonments on the previous Sunday. General Hampton with the Artillery was expected in a few days, and the Cavalry,—escorting Treasure from Ajmeer,—before the ensuing muster.

Referring to the following melancholy occurrence, for the narration of which we are indebted to the pen of a correspondent, we would suggest that Government should employ Steamers whenever its Troops are constrained to proceed by water. The expence of such a conveyance will assuredly not be put in competition with loss of life and property; and it would well become the State to shew this care for its defenders, whose claim to every species of protection in its power to bestow, it has never been backward in acknowledging. The security given by an advance of Detachments to the frontiers, both to inhabitants and the tea cultivators, is a proof of readiness to protect which we hail with pleasure, and which leads us to indulge in the confident expectation that, whenever a necessity does exist for its support, the Supreme Authority will always be active in furnishing the means. We are therefore the more disposed to bring the circumstance of accidents, such as we now present, to its instant notice,

On the 1st October, two complete Companies of the 36th Regiment at Jumalpoor, under the Command of Captain Lloyd, embarked on board of boats for Gohatty in Assam—the Detachment reached Goalparah in fifteen days, and on the 18th, whilst the fleet was crossing the river, one of the boats with a party of one Havildar and twenty Sepoys, foundered in an eddy of the current near Nuggurburhy; of this party, the Havildar and ten Sepoys, and two Dandies, and a Barber were unfortunately lost,—and every article of property both public and private on board the fated boat.

This Detachment, as well as that which proceeded to Bishnath in July last, appears to be intended to push on the Local Troops towards the frontiers, which will afford security to the inhabitants and Tea Cultivators of Assam.

ENGLISHMAN.—Nov. 6.

We observe from a General Order by Sir Hugh Gough, in temporary command of the Madras army, that a practice is still adhered to in that quarter, which used to prevail here also, but which is worse than superfluous, inasmuch as it serves to engender a doubt whether, if it were *not* continued, the army should be bound to obey a former commander's orders! He declares that 'all orders issued by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Jasper Nicolls will continue to be strictly obeyed,'—a species of confirmation entirely superfluous in even a regular successor, but bordering on the *next* step from the sublime, when emanating from a mere locum tenens. The change of Commanders induces no necessity whatever for those kinds of confirmations, by every relieving one, of the acts and orders of him who vacates; all of which remain, as a matter of course, in active operation unless specially abrogated, or modified, by the immediate or any more distant successor; and if this were not the true spirit of military law and usage, great and serious confusion would often be the consequence, for there might be a season, however brief, when there would actually be no orders in force for the detail guidance of an army. There was a time when a demise of the crown was believed to absolutely annual the unfinished proceedings of courts-martial, and it was deemed necessary to prevent such a disorganising construction (as the principle might have affected the articles of war, even) for the future, by an authoritative decision to the contrary; but in the present case there are none of the grounds of doubt which made the above objection at least plausible; and indeed if it were necessary for a new Commander-in-chief to confirm his predecessor's orders, to give those orders continued validity, it were equally necessary for relieving commanders of divisions, detachments, stations, regiments, and so forth, to pursue the same process; and as there would be an end of all orders, between the vacancy and the succession, it might happen that in the event of a Commander-in-chiefs, sudden death, even the operation of the mutiny act, abroad, might be temporarily suspended, seeing that the order of the Commander-in-chief which brought it into effect would be for the time annulled. So, those orders of the supreme government, which are only brought into operation in the army by their publication in the general orders of the Commander-in-chief, would be arrested in their working by His Excellency's sudden death, at a distance from the place of the next senior officer's location;—and, in a word, if Sir Hugh Gough's practice were acknowledged to be *necessary*, there is no degree of anarchy which, in disturbed times, might not result from such a doctrine. Actually, however, it is but a piece of superfluity in the case before us, which does not add one atom of force or effectiveness to Sir Jasper Nicoll's orders, that they would not have had if the decree had never been issued. Sir Henry Fane's orders are in full force here, even although they have not received the confirmation of Major General Ramsay—or of the viceroy who is over him!

THE 18TH N. I.

(From a Correspondent.

Berhampore, Nov. 3, 1839.—The 18th Regt. N. I. reached this station, in progress to Barrackpore yesterday, and start again to-morrow morning. The Bishop also reached this last night, and preached this forenoon in our Barrack-square. Brigadier Reid left for Barrackpore this-morning. The 18th seem much pleased with their trip, which their worthy commanding officer has done all in his power to make agreeable, but not more than his well-known affability would have led to expect. They appear to have had plenty of sport, as the Colonel always made a point of halting at such places, as game was said to be plentiful in. The sepahees are in excellent health, only 9 men having died in hospital during the 15 days they have been on the river, which the Surgeon attributes chiefly to the fleet always being moored in time for the men to cook and eat their dinners previous to going on duty; indeed there does not appear to have been an instance of a man losing his food when on guard,—a great contrast to what seems to have occurred in the 47th and 12th Regiments, the men of which corps are said to have constantly passed 24 hours, or even more without an opportunity of cooking. The regiment will probably be at Barrackpore by the 8th instant, and I hope our new Commander-in-chief will take an early opportunity of looking at it, for its high state of discipline, and the excellent terms both men and women and officers are with the gallant Colonel, may tend to remove the prejudice, (should any yet exist in his Excellency's mind) which a certain untoward event which occurred at Mount Brown, when the Colonel was under Sir J. N.'s command was supposed to have left.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—Nov. 8.

SECUNDERABAD.—We learn from Secunderabad that Colonel James'-Brigade were expected to arrive at that Station on return from Kurnool about the 10th Instant. The Reviews were to commence with the Horse Artillery on the 4th November. The Troops are generally healthy, but notwithstanding that the mornings and evenings are cool, the mid-day heat is excessive for this late period of the season.

Our Correspondent mentions the death of two unfortunate Europeans of H. M. 55th Foot as follows:—

"Two unfortunate Europeans belonging to H. M. 55th Regiment were found dead last night lying on the bank of a tank in the vicinity of the Cantonment. As no marks of violence were visible upon the bodies, which were in a perfect state of nudity, the general supposition is, that they must have been seized with apoplexy, or some very sudden illness after coming out of the water, but the decision of the "Court of Inquiry" sitting to investigate the subject, is not yet known."

CUTTACK.—We have a letter from Cuttack dated 26th Ultimo, communicating the following. "The 14th are to march to Midnapore about the middle of next month—so stands the order at present."

THE RACES.—The annexed extract from the *Spectator* affords most acceptable intelligence to the lovers of the Turf, as holding out a goodly promise of Sport at our next Race Meeting:—

"Our sporting readers will hear with satisfaction that there is a very respectable promise of good sport at the ensuing Madras Races. There are *four subscribers* to each of the maiden sweepstakes, which closed on the 1st Instant, viz. Captains ELWALL, SERGEANT, the Honble G. GRAVES, and THORNHILL—and as there are not less than 18 or 20 horses in training in these stables or their confederates', some keen and interesting running may be anticipated. For the Plates and other races several other stables we find are also at work, and all are fully determined to do their best. Private matches besides promise to give their spirited quota of contribution to the sport of the season, for three we are informed have already been made between horses in the stables of Captain T. and G. to come off during the meeting"

MASONICS.—We learn that a new Masonic Lodge under the title of "St. Andrew's Union" has been instituted at this Presidency. The members of the St. Andrew's Union are, we hear, required by the rules of their Lodge to adhere to temperance principles, when assembled for Masonic purposes.

MR. D'MONTE'S LEGACY.—The recent recognition by the Court of Directors of Dr. O'Connor's claim to Supremacy as the spiritual head of the Roman Catholic Church at Madras, is likely, we are informed, to have an influence over the decision of the Supreme Court in the Case pending between the Acting Bishop of St. Thomè and the Executor to the Estate of the late Mr. D'Monte. We regret to hear that the noble bequest, of an eminently charitable Individual, for religious purposes, which forms the subject of dispute, has been considerably reduced by the litigious disposition of the parties, interested in getting possession of the Property, but we trust that the further diminution of the Estate, by fresh law suits, will be avoided by the expected decision of the Supreme Court.

CEYLON HERALD.—OCT. 29.

The Ship *Alexander*, Captain McLachlan, from Bombay and Galle, arrived on Saturday—Passengers, C. A. Morgan Esq., and Mr. Vanderstratten.

The Ship *Hero of Malown*, Captain G. Grunday, from Calcutta the 1st instant, bound to the Mauritius, arrived on Sunday—Passengers, Dr. Arbuthnot and Lieut. Gillman.—Major Campbell, of the H. C. Service who was coming to Ceylon on leave died on board, on the 21st inst.

The Kayts Shipping Report of the 18th inst. announces the arrival at the Port, of the Ship *John Hayes* Captain R. Wetherall, from Madras the 9th.

THE Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras held his Primary Visitation at St. Peter's Church yesterday, at 11 o'clock. Morning Service having been concluded, the Venerable the Archdeacon preached a most impressive Sermon, touching the duties of the Clergy under him, taking his text from Acts c. XX. *v.* 23 after which the Bishop took his seat before the alter, the Clergy of Colombo having been ranged before his Lordship, as their names were called by the Register to the Archdeacoury. His Lordship then read his Charge; the substance of which we hope to be able to lay before our readers in a future number.

CULTIVATION OF SUGAR.—A correspondent informs us that many applications have lately been made to the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Peredinia, for parcels of Mauritius Sugar Cane for the purpose of making experimental plantations in various parts of the Island, and as the most perfect success has hitherto attended the efforts of one mercantile house here, who have now a large tract of land entirely devoted to the culture of cane, and who have this year produced excellent Sugar, we have no doubt that others will be equally fortunate, and that in a few years this Island will be able to rival, if not to surpass, Mauritius. The price of labour is infinitely lower here than in Mauritius, and as any further supply of labourers can at any time be had from the Malabar Coast at a few months' warning, we will not apprehend any of those embarrassments under which the Mauritius and West India Colonies are bound down.

One of the principal advantages of Sugar Cultivation is, that the return is much more rapid than the return of Coffee and Spices, and another advantage here will be, that by its superseding Jaggery, and by Rum superseding Arrack, the Island will also have a superabundant supply of Cocoanuts, and be able to export a larger quantity of Oil.

Mr. Waghorn's friends are reminded that Monday next the 25th. is the day appointed for the *Berenice's* departure, with the Monthly Mail. The earlier the letters come in the better.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 19th NOVEMBER, 1839.

The only arrival since our last is the following, 16th Nov. Ship *Sir Colin Campbell*, Richard Pentecost Master, from Liverpool 20 June.

The following is the list of Passengers entered to proceed by the *Berenice* on the 25th instant,

Major General and Mrs. Salter and 3 children of Captain Malcolm, Mrs. Powell and Child, Mrs. Ducat, J. A. Pierson Esq. R. Eglington Esq. H. Liddell Esq. Messrs. T. and C. Ryan, P. Cator Esq. S. Scott Esq. S. Beckwith Esq.

Many and anxious have been the enquiries made of us of late, what has become of the Bank? Can our Brother of the *Times*, or any other, inform us what is doing, and when there is a likelihood of its coming into operation.—The inconvenience of having funds thus locked up so long in anticipation, must be seriously felt by many.

Our Correspondence to-day concerns alike the Police and the Mercantile Body, and will receive due attention, doubtless, from both.

We have been requested to insert the following explanations, as in justice due to the Parties concerned. With respect to Lieutenant Pottinger, when the report of his supercession appeared, upon the authority of a Candahar letter, we stated our belief that it was not true and eventually it turned out that we were right. We then corrected the erroneous statement and gave an explanation in substance differing little from the subjoined, which explanation has since made the round, we observe, of nearly every Paper in India. The other charge, of the duty leviable on Boats entering the Indus, lies at the door of the *Times*, and it will no doubt afford our Cotemporary much satisfaction, interested as he particularly is in all matters of commerce, to learn that he had been misinformed in that important particular. The justice in this latter case, we presume, is due to Colonel Pottinger.

"Lieutenant Eldred Pottinger has left Heerat for the purpose of seeing Lord Auckland at Simlah, and reporting to his Lordship certain intelligence which Lieut. P. had collected during his residence in Heerat. Major Todd is, at the request of Lieut. Pottinger, *acting* as Political agent during his absence,

There are no tolls, dues, or Customs, collected on the Indus within the Sindian territories, a distance of about six hundred miles, so that the *Times* can only allude, in its late Mercantile notices, to the part of the River possessed by the Lahore and Bhawulpore Rajahs. The Bombay authorities have therefore done their duty completely The fact is that the severe strictures published on the Scinde affairs and the Campaign on the N. W. Frontier, have been written by persons profoundly ignorant of what really has been done,"

From the Delhi Gazette we learn, that the 1st Division of the Bengal Troops left Cabul on the 15th ult. under the command of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, whose health is said to be much improved, and that Sir Willoughby Cotton followed on the 16th with the second column, his returning into the provinces being, as is stated, for the purpose "of commanding the Bengal Army until the arrival of a new Commander-in-Chief", a purpose in which he will very soon find that he has been anticipated;—meantime the command of the force left in Affghanstan had devolved upon General Nott, who had arrived at Candahar, and would probably fix his Head Quarters either at Cabul or Jellalabad. His Majesty and Mr. MacNaghten were to march in progress to the latter city on the 24th or 25th. The distance between Cabul and Peshawar is rated at about 180 miles, part over a very hilly and bad road. Thereafter there would be no difficulties to encounter. Nothing farther had transpired in regard to the intentions of Dost Mohammed, who is represented as still at Khundooz. It would appear from some extracts we have made from the *Hurkaru*, that the Country between that Place and Cabul, is of the most impracticable character, the Force sent to Garrison Bamean and Dr. Lord's mission having encountered very serious and unexpected difficulties, which had not been overcome at the date of these advices. That which, however, is felt as an inconvenience now, may probably hereafter prove to be a useful barrier, and instrumental in preserving the tranquility of the Schah's reign.

But the advices of most interest, furnished by our Cotemporary at Delhi, refer to the present state and future prospects of the Punjaub, neither of which are promising, and indeed it would seem that the predictions of those who were best acquainted with the state of Parties in that Country, previous to the late Ruler's death, were about to be realized. Whether Col. Wade's return to his duties at Lahore will have any effect, in checking the spirit of disaffection among the Chiefs, remains to be seen, but if, in despite of all his efforts to preserve peace, a civil war should break out, it is clear that the Indian Government must interfere and enforce her right to arbitrate between them, of all the frontier states, Affghanstan not excepted, the Punjaub being that, on which the maintenance of our present Policy, and the stability of what has been already done, mainly depend.

We have no advices of the progress of the Bombay Force since it left Ghizni. They must be looked for now with some anxiety, as the weather is said to have set in with unusual severity, and it is apprehended that the snow may render the Bolan Pass impassible.

The proceedings in the case of Mr. Zouch of the Atalanta terminated, we believe, yesterday. The result is as yet unknown. It is gratifying to learn that the repairs, rendered necessary by the accident, are proceeding with much activity, and that there is no chance of the vessel being off duty nearly so long as was at first anticipated. The *Victoria* also is said to be nearly ready for Sea, and it is possible she may be commissioned to take the January Mail.

We seem to be in the predicament of having two acknowledged Commanders in Chief, and Sir Willoughby Cotton an aspirant to the Command in Bengal, all at one and the same time. It is difficult to see, where interests clash so materially, how the public service is to be carried on. Surely there has been some mismanagement on the part of the Court of Directors, or precipitation on the part of Sir Jasper Nicholls, to produce the present anomalous state of things.

The *Elphinstone*, Captain Rogers, is the vessel, under orders to proceed to the Gulph. We understood that she had been attached to the Admiral's squadron, to co-operate in whatever service he may be required to perform. The cause of her change of destination has not as yet transpired.

From some scattered notices in the French and English Papers, in regard to Egyptian affairs, we find that among the European residents in Alexandria but one sentiment was entertained of the conduct of the Capitan Pasha, that the French and English Consuls General openly denounced him as a traitor and hesitated not to express their displeasure that Mahomed Aly should have received and treated him with such distinction, that Capt. Walker before leaving for Constantinople, in an interview he had, told him in plain terms that if he had had the remotest suspicion of his intentions, he would have blown up his ship rather than such a step should have been taken, and that even many of the Turkish officers had become ashamed of their conduct and were anxious to return and make their Peace with the Sultan. So strong was the public feeling upon the subject, heightened by the measures taken for securing the safe custody of the Fleet, and by the open profligacy of the Capitan Pasha in putting on the livery of Mahomed Aly, that the latter had been obliged to send him out of the way, under the pretence of making a tour in Egypt, pending the negociations, and it is even said that the Governorship of Senaar had been offerred to him as an interim Provision—Clear it is that he and the other ringleaders in the revolt never can again return into Turkey, whatever be the result of the negociations, and that hereafter they must depend upon Mahomed Aly for their support, who will treat them well or ill, just as the step they took may prove for his advantage or the reverse. To mark their sense of the proceeding, we have no doubt that the great Powers, as a preliminary, will demand the instant and unconditional surrender of the Fleet, and that if this is refused, coercive measures will follow. The question being left to their arbitration they can hardly act otherwise without a sacrifice of principle. Such a decision may lead to some present embarrasment and probably for a time to the interruption of our free intercourse with Egypt, but it cannot be of long continuance. Mahomed Aly's submission, or utter ruin, must follow as a matter of course.

The indefatigable S. still continues his opposition to the Plan of a Precursor.—His view is, that the Government and the Parties at Home, who have interested themselves in promoting the great scheme, will throw it up when they see that their constituents here are able and willing to undertake it, even on a reduced scale.—It is not saying much, either for the merits of the scheme itself, or for the zeal and sincerity of its friends and Patrons at Home, if a Plan like that proposed by Mr. Turton, avowedly only as an experiment and Precursor to the main scheme, to merge into it at a fitting season, is to scare the old and tried friends of the measure from following it up.—We think better of these Parties than to suppose that it will

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have any such effect; more likely on the contrary will it be to stimulate them to renewed and still more energetic measures, as evincing the strong desire felt at the presidency to do something in the way of supplying its present necessities, inadequate though it be. There can be no doubt that Mr. Tucker sees his way clearly, and has no apprehensions that what he proposes is to injure the main cause, fresh as he is from England, where he had the best opportunities of hearing and learning what was said and felt upon the subject, and most probably also of acquiring the sentiments of the government. They risque nothing, we think, who submit themselves to his guidance. It is plain that the old cry of "the Bill, the whole Bill" has as yet produced nothing but disappointment.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

The enthusiasm with which the Queen was received on her way to Parliament, and on her return, exceeds all belief. One luckless individual, attempting a hiss in the neighbourhood of the House of Lords, was instantly knocked down by an indignant bystander. The exposure of the agency by which an attempt of the same kind was got up near the Palace probably put the parties on their guard, and so the individual who hissed yesterday, in hopes probably of obtaining the countenance of some Tory lord, was unfortunate in his speculation.--(Chronicle.

There were present at the Tournament. Their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, Mr. Balfour, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, Sir D. Dundas, Marquis of Douglas, Earl and Countess of Dunmore, Sir John and Lady Gordon Earlston, Col. Douglas, Mr. and Lady Sophia Des Vœux, Lady Greenock, Miss Cathcart, Mr. and Lady Caroline Maxse, Colonel Fullerton and Lady, Sir R. Gordon, Viscount Fitzharris, Marquis of Abercorn, Mr. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Fairlie, Mr. Cunninghame, Sir R. Dallas, Captain and Mrs. Graham, Sir Charles and Lady Ferguson, Hon Messrs. Fortescue, Lady Glenlyon and Hon, Misses Murray, Mr. Gascoigne, Colonel and Mrs. Crawford, Miss. Crawford, Col. Clark, Sir E. Colebrooke, Col. and Mr. V. Agnew, Lord and Lady Blantyre and Hon. Misses Stewart, Lord and Lady Belhaven, Lord Tullamore, Sir David and Lady Blair, Hon. Capt. Murray, Mr. Oswald, Col. and Mrs. Blair, Viscount Alford, Earl Craven, Prince Louis Napoleon, Lord Burghersh, Viscount Persigny, Sir A. Cunningham, Earl and Countess of Charleville, Earl of Cassillis, Lord John Beresford, the Marquis of Waterford, Mr. and Mrs. Gorden Campbell, Lord Boscawen, Mr. and Mrs. Orby Wombwell, Dowager Lady Rendlesham, Hon. Misses Thellusson (two), Miss. O. Wombwell, Mr. and Mrs. Currie, Colonel Carter, Hon. Capt. Gage Hon. Stafford and Mrs. Jerningham, Col. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Sir J. Honlocke, Hon. F. Craven, Countess of Hopetoun, Mr. and Lady Jane Hamilton, Hon. Miss Macdonald, Dowager Countess of Listowel, Hon. Miss Bushe, Hon. Mr. Bushe, Sir G. Head, Sir J. S. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Sir F. Hopkins Sir F. Head, Lord Ossulston, Colonel and Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, Mr. Edwin Landseer, Sir C. Lamb Mr. Lumley, Mr. Lechemere, Colonel and Lady Dorothea Leslie, Sir C. Kent, Lord Leven, Lord Keburne, Viscount Chelsea, Captain Montgomerie, Hon. J. Macdonald, Mr. Montgomerie, Countess of Mexborough, Lady Sarah Saville, Lady Stuart de Rothesaye, Hon Louisa Stuart, Viscount Maidstone, Mr. and Mrs. M'Dowall, Mr. M. White. Sir J. and Lady Ogilvie, Viscount Powerscourt, Capt. Pettat, Capt. Fairlie, Sir James and Lady Graham, Mr. Graham, Lord Saltoun, Lady Greenock, Lord Seaham, Lord and Lady Seymour, Lord A. Seymour, Mr. Ricardo, Hon. R. Bello, Miss Rollo, Sir J. and Lady Stirling, Hon. Fox Strangways, Lady Stuart, Miss Stuart, Mr. Upton, Hon. F. Villiers, Lady Wallace, Colonel Wood, Mr. Hodgson, M. P., Mr. Vivian, M. P., and his Lady, Hon. Mr. Cust, Count Valentine Esterhazy, and Mr. James Boswell.

"THE LATE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—Lord Monteagle was educated at Cambridge for the English bar, and first entered public life as a member for the City of Limerick. He is son of the late Stephen Edward Rice, Esq., of Cappa, now denominated Mount Trenchard, near Shanagolden, by Catherine, sole heiress of Thomas Spring, Esq., of Baliycrispin, Kerry, whose property in that county he inherits. The new Peer is in his 49th year, and married Lady Theodosia Pery, eldest daughter of the Earl of Limerick, by whom he has sons and daughters. His eldest son, late high sheriff of this county, was recently appointed a commissioner of customs, at £1,000 a-year. The ex-Chancellor, whose income now amounts to £10,000 a-year, has a sister married to Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart., of Curragh, in this county, nephew to the Earl of Limerick. Mount Trenchard, the family seat, is handsomely situated on the Lower Shannon, midway between Glen and Foyne's Island, which latter he has purchased. Mount Trenchard House, where the family reside three or four months of the year, is to undergo extensive improvements. Lord Monteagle has a son and daughter married, the former to Miss Freer, of Cambridge—the latter to Mr. Marshall, of Leeds.—Limerick Chro.

The port of Cherbourg appears to be a favourite with our English yachts. We find by the local journal that on Sunday the Earl of Durham and family arrived there in his schooner, the *Wanderer*, and remained till Tuesday morning, when his lordship sailed for Portsmouth. At the same time Lord Egremont arrived in his yacht, the *Janette*, with the intention of remaining several days. The *Ariel*, belonging to M. A. Hill has also been stationary at the port for several days. The *Miranda* of Mr. Murray, M.P., came in on Tuesday, but remained only a few hours, and then sailed for the Isle of Wight.

The inquiry undertaken under authority of the Treasury by C. Barry, Esq., W. Smith, Esq., and Mr. C H. Smith, with reference to the selection of stone for building the new Houses of Parliament, has resulted in a report which contains many valuable and interesting statements with relation to the different varieties of stone in this country, and also the various influences which affect the durability of edifices. It concludes with a recommendation for durability, for the crystalline character, for uniformity of structure, and facility and economy in conversion, and for advantage of colour, of the magnesian lime-stone or Dolomite, of Bolsovermoor and its neighbourhood.—(Chronicle.)

We regret to announce the demise of the Countess of Aboyne, which took place on Saturday. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of the Marquis of Conyngham.—(Globe.)

It is stated that the daughter of Viscount Southwell is about to be married to M. O'Farrell, Esq., M.P. for the county of Kildare, and one of the Lords of the Treasury.—(Worcester Journal.)

"On the 20th inst., was married at St. George's Hanover-square, B. D'Israeli, Esq., M.P. of Bradenham, Bucks, to Mrs. Wyndham Lewis, of Grosvenorgate, Pantgwynlais, Glamorganshire.—(Post.)

If kissing goes by favour, as is believed, then has no youth been more *highly* favoured than young Alfred Paget.—Satirist.)

THE MARQUIS OF DOURO.—It will be remembered that soon after the marriage of this "illustrious by parentage" individual, it was understood that the happy event would be celebrated by a grand entertainment at Apsley House. This entertainment, to the surprize of most people, has never taken place, but the circumstances are not generally known which have led to its being abandoned. The fact is that there are sundry differences of opinion between the bridegroom and his venerable parent, one of which is that the former requires a separate town establishment for himself and his bride, while the Duke conceives that in placing Apsley House at his service, occupying but a very insignificant portion of it himself, he has rendered it quite unnecessary for another mansion to be taken, fitted up, and maintained at an enormous expense, for the use of the Marquis of Douro. This and other little points of difference have brought on a coolness between father and son. Satirist

FRACAS BETWEEN LORDS WALDEGRAVE AND CASTLEREAGH.—These two Noble Lords had what is termed a "turn-up" in the neighbourhood of Pall Mall on Friday. The "mill" was of short duration —"Young Rapid" getting considerably the worst of it—"Nam fuit ante Helenam mulier teterrima belli causa." (Age.)

So great is the run among the ladies in fashionable life from the example set in a high quarter for every thing that is foreign, that it is expected ere long that *English-men* will go out of fashion with our dames of quality, and that their places will be supplied from the capital of France, or the petty states of Germany. Lady Normanby will give her vote for going a little farther north!—(Satirist.)

A statue of Sir Walter Scott, by Mr. Ritchie, was on the 15th inst, set up at Selkirk! The statue (7½ feet high) is a striking likeness of the poet. Sir Walter is in the costume of the Sheriff, in his gown, with a roll of papers in his left hand, his right hand resting on his trusty staff. The following is the inscription under the statue:—

"Erected in August, 1839, in proud and affectionate remembrance of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., Sheriff of this county from 1800 to 1852

"By Yarrow's stream still let me stray,
Though none should guide my weary way;
Still feel the breeze down Ettrick breaks,
Though it should chill my withered cheeks."

On the several sides of the pedestal are Sir Walter's arms—the arms of the burgh—on other compartments are emblematical illusions to the character of the poet and novelist—a winged harp, with the word *Waverley* under it, and a finely-cut Scotch thistle on another panel. (Scotsman.)

Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore have arrived at the Hotel Windsor, from a tour in Palestine and Egypt.

The Marquis de Salvo, whose marriage we announced and contradicted three months ago, has now just been married at Homburg under the auspices of the Bishop of Mayence and his Serene Highness the Landgrave Phillippe d'Hesse Hombourg, and afterwards by the Rev. T. Harvey, at the British Minister's at Frankfort, to Miss Claxton, eldest daughter of Butler Claxton, Esq. who has resided many years in Italy, especially at Rome.

The number of captured flags now at the Hotel des Invalides is 197: viz. 81 taken in Algerin, 5 at San Juan d'Ulloa, 32 from the Portuguese, 74 from the Spaniards, 1 from the Dutch at Antwerp, and 4 from the English. The number of cannon preserved at the Invalides as trophies is 42

HANNAH MORE.—It is a curious trait in the life of this popularly pious lady, that, though she abhorred playhouses, she evidently had no objection to the houses of players; and that, though her sect must have denounced Garrick as the chief of players, yet she could so delicately draw the line between her convictions and her convenience, that she associated on most familiar terms with him and his family for nearly twenty years. The clear case was that this deplorable culprit gave excellent dinners, and saw very pleasant company; and that the devout Hannah saw the greatest possible difference between the criminality of an offender spending £4,000 a-year, with a remarkably pleasant dwelling in town, only exchanged, at suitable seasons, for a delightful villa on the banks of the Thames, and the incurable guilt of a theatrical wretch spouting for twenty shillings a-week, and starving by his salary. Peace be to her memory, and that of the tender disciples whom she reared to follow her calling, —the race of professional pietists; the soft Pharisees, whose horror of ostentation, somehow or other, always threw them into the very patch of publicity—whose right hand was so far from any degree of ignorance as to the virtuous achievements of its left, that, if each had been occupied by a trumpet, it could not have made a more vigorous appeal to the public attention; and who, as in the case of Garrick and his play-house convivialities, exhibited all the original skill of swallowing the camel, while the straining at the gnat exercised their pious delicacy through the whole scale of saintly contortion.—(Blackwood.)

PUNISHMENT FOR WHIPPING WIVES.—At a late term of the Court of Common Pleas for Meigs country Ohio, a man named Thomas Vails was found guilty on an indictment charging him with the crime of whipping his wife, and sentenced to a fine of 50 dollars, and confinement in the country jail on bread and water for ten days. "For a less offence," as the Gallipolis paper gallantly observes, John German was sentenced at the same term of court to six years' hard labour in the Ohio penitentiary.

WARNING TO SMOKERS.—In the *Sandwich Island Gazette* of September last, published at Honolulu, Oahu, we find a sort of proclamation issued by the Calvinist missionaries, and addressed to the natives, the object of which seems to be to forward the cause of the Tee-totalism in that part of the world, but which denounces damnation aginst both smokers and drinkers. The followiug is a translation of this manifesto, which may almost bear comparison with the famous "counter-blast" of our sapient James the First;—"Pay attention, smokers of tobacco, and drinkers of rum, and drinkers of Awa, and drinkers of sugar cane, and of banana, and of soured potatoes, and of wine, and of soured bread-fruit. Repent *immediately—at present*; do not procrastinate, do not hesitate, do not doubt, do not be indifferent, do not be thoughtless. Watch, be on your guard. If you do not repent, lo, at your death, your body and soul will descend together into inextinguishable fire. Do you who read this advice pay attention, read it often and reflect well, if this saying be applicable to you. If you be a good man, lo, this saying does not apply to you; but if a bad man, this advice is exceedingly applicable to you." The editor of the *Gazette* addresses the following pertinent remarks to the authors of this manifesto:—"By what authority do the missionaries denounce—with the penalty of 'inextinguishable fire to both body and soul'—every individual who does not repent of smoking tobacco, and drinking all spirituous and fermented liquors. Neither the cause of temperance calls for these lying denunciations, nor will any plea of their expediency justify them. The only result of such wilful anathemas will be the injury of the good cause to which they are intended to lend aid, and the creation of mistrust and contempt in the minds of the true friends of mankind, against those fanatical innovators, who, to advance sectarian interests, will turn even the sacred truth into distorted and hideous misrepresentation."

GLASGOW COLLEGE.—Government has added two new medical chairs to our University, the one of Theory of Medicine, and the other of Forensic Medicine, and has appointed Dr. Andrew Buchanan to the former, and Dr. Robert Cowan to the latter.—*Glasgow Argus.*

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN HYDE-PARK.—HEROIC CONDUCT.—On sunday afternoon, between, two and three, a gentleman named Eccleston was passing over the Serpentine-bridge, when he observed the body of a female floating in the water, about thirty feet from the south shore; he immediately threw off his coat and waistcoat, and plunged into the water, and after some difficulty (owing to the thickness of the weeds in that part of the water), succeeded in bringing the body to shore. It was that of a young woman, and evidently not more than twenty years of age. Life appeared to be extinct, but nevertheless, the boat was hailed from the receiving house, and in a few moments Superintendent Williams arrived at the place where the young woman lay and putting her into the boat conveyed her to the receiving-house, where she was put into the hot-bath, and after at least half-an-hour's assiduous attention on the part of Dr. Woolley, the surgeon to the society, animation was restored. In a short time, the young woman having partially recovered, stated that her name was Catherine Harnden, that she was without friends, and had been out of service some time; the consequence of which was, that she had parted with every thing to sustain life, and having gone without food for two days she saw no alternative but either to become an abandoned woman or destroy herself, and she preferred the latter. The young woman was afterwards taken to St. Margaret's workhouse, Westminster.

THE CATHEDRAL OF BRUGES DESTROYED BY FIRE.—We write these line with feelings of profound sorrow. Our beautiful Cathedral is in flames; the roof and the steeple have already fallen. The firemen and the troops are on the spot. The furious wind that is raging makes us fear for the surrounding buildings. A Cuirassier was killed by falling from the roof of a neighbouring house. It is affirmed that the misfortune is owing to the carelessness of the plumbers who were at work in the church.—*Journal Bru de.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

"The following are a few further particulars of the appearance of the House of Lords, yesterday, at the prorogation. There were not many Peers present, among them we remarked the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Devonshire (who was warmly greeted on his return from his long tour), the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Munster, the Earl of Minto Viscount Hawarden, and Lord Seaford. Among the Peeresses were the Duchess of Somerset, the Marchioness of Westminster, the Countesses of Albemarle, Essex, Carlisle, Galway, Beverley, Munster, and Charlemont, Lady Cottenham, and Lady Lyndhurst. In the galleries and in the house we noticed Ladies Clare, Verulam, St. Germains Morley, Grenville, Lilford, Methuen, E. Lowther, Leicester, Stanhope, and Shelley, the Hon. Miss Gage, the Hon. Miss Noel, Miss Copley (daughter of Lord Lyndhurst), the children of the Viscount Hawarden, and Mrs. Lane Fox. In the side gallery also was the Duke of Brunswick. At half-past one, Prince Esterhazy, the Prussian, Russian, Belgian, Spanish, Dutch, and other Ambassadors, made their appearance, and took their seats as usual on the reserved benches behind the bishops' bench, and to the right of the Throne; Prince Paul, of Wurtemburg, was also present. On a short bench near the Throne sat Madame Van der Weyer, the Lady of the Belgian Minister, Baroness Meyendorff, and the Duchess de Berwick. At a quarter before two, the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Duke Ferdinand and the Princess Victoire of Saxe Coburg, and attended by Lady Charlotte Dundas and General Upton, entered the house, the Peers and Peeresses, standing to receive her. Her Royal Highness and the Princess took their seats at the back of the wool-sack facing the throne, and *dos-a-dos* to the Lord Chancellor; the Duke Fendinand stood in front of the ambassador' box. The Duchess of Kent wore a white blonde dress and white and silver scraf, with white hat and light blue feathers, and looked exceedingly well. The Princess wore a plain white satin dress, with a pink ribbon over the shoulders, and wore her hair with feathers. The Duke of Cambridge followed soon after and took his seat on the Duke's benches. The judges were absent, and the only Masters in Chancery present were Sir W. Horne and Mr. W. Brougham. When the cannon announced the arrival of her Majesty, the Lord Chancellor left the house to meet her. The house was now quite full. The costumes of the foreign ambassadors, the bright scarlet of the peers' robes, and the white dresses and feathers of the ladies blended most harmoniously, and all was animation in that apartment. Her Majesty, attended by the Duchess of Sunderland and Lady Lyttleton, entered the house, preceded by the great officers of state, and took her seat upon the throne. She wore a white satin dress under her robes, trimmed with gold, a stomacher of diamonds, and a pearl necklace. The royal crown decorated her brow. She seemed in excellent health and spirits. On the right of the throne stood the Earl of Shaftesbury, with the cap of maintenance, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Duncannon, and the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal; and, on the left, Viscount Melbourne, bearing the sword of state, the Marquis of Normanby, the Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Hill, Gold Stick in Waiting, the Earl of Albemarle, Master of the Horse, the Earl of Surrey, Treasurer of the Household, Colonel Cavendish, etc.--(Post.)

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

The Bishop of London lately moved for the production of various papers connected with idolatrous worship in consequence of the dispatch of 1833 on this subject not having been carried into practice. That dispatch, which was signed by the Chairman and 13 directors of the East India Company, contains all the instructions necessary to the accomplishment of the object it had in view; but, like every measure of the present government which holds out the slightest pledge of moral or religious improvement, has been allowed to remain inoperative. Three years were permitted to elapse before any further steps were taken in the matter; when it was ascertained that the directors had only then sent out for the necessary information on the subject---a proof either of some insincerity, or the most culpable apathy, on their parts. Another despatch, at the repeated instances of the Bishop of London and other of his Christian co-operators in this good work, was at length forwarded by government; but was altogether so unsatisfactory, and so little in accordance with the previous instructions of Lord Glenelg, that it would have been far better that it had not been sent at all. It is thus, on almost every occasion in which the feelings of the Christian community of Great Britain are interested, the question is got rid of by her Majesty's ministers. They admit, acquiesce, promise, and eventually shuffle out of the affair without doing anything. The danger which had been anticipated from the proposed abolition of the Pilgrim-tax, and the refusal to allow British troops to take part in idolatrous processions, has been shown to be a mere chimera, The experiment which has been tried with success in Bengal may be made with equal security in Madras and Bombay. The scandal of requiring British troops to attend and assist at the most revolting ceremonies has long been felt and acknowledged: yet when Sir Peregrine Maitland went out to take command of the troops of Madras, and found that no instructions had been given to dispense with the usual attendance of troops at idolatrous festivals, he was induced to tender his resignation. He was assured, in reply, that he had resigned under an erroneous impression, although his resignation was accepted; and he retired accordingly, not only from the command of the army at Madras, but from his seat in the Council. The production of the correspondence between this gallent officer and the Court of Directors was of course opposed, as it would in all probability have shown that ministers were no more in earnest in their first unexceptionable dispatch, than they usually are when they affect a desire to promote the interests of Christianity in any part of the world. The Duke of Wellington defended the native soldiers of India from an insinuation in the speech of the right. rev. prelate, and said, that although idolators, they were as good soldiers as could be found any where. No proof was, however, offered, that the withdrawal of the countenane afforded by Europeans to their idolatrous ceremonies would affect their efficiency. It is true that we cannot expect to convert 100,000,000 of idolators; but we have no right to supply them with arguments calculated to impair their respect for our own sincerity. The Christian world is under deep obligations to the Bishop of London on this occasion. He will be rewarded by the conviction that to his interposition we shall eventually stand indebted for th removal of this stain upon our Indian government.—(Standard.)

GUM TRADE IN AFRICA.

Of course Lord Strangford and the House of Lords have excited the ire of the French journals by the recent debates in the House of Lords on the gum trade of Africa. That you may see what is said, and hear what is counselled, I send you the following extracts.

The following is the article from the *Courier Francais*:—

"We are most sincere and decided partisans of the alliance with England, but this alliance would appear to us injurious, shameful, and even impossible, if it were not based upon a reciprocity of good feeling, and the most perfect equality of advantages and rights. When the English took possession of Aden, Bushire, and the Falkland Islands, they did not deign to inquire whether such usurpations would be injurious to French interest; but we take vengeance of a nation of savages like the Mexicans, who have pillaged and murdered French merchants, England expresses astonishment, and uses every means to prevent the just satisfaction which we claim. And more than that, if any English interest happens to be in conflict with a French interest, instantly the Whig Cabinet, which, in its nature, has so little vigour, assumes a tone of menace, and, in open parliament, threatens reprisals. Thus Mr. Poulett Thomson could think of no other means of inducing the French government to refrain from augmenting the duties upon linen threads than declaring publicly, in the House of Commons, that England would retort by an augmentation of the duties upon French wines. But we have now to notice a much more grave fact, and which will serve to show with what inconceivable lightness our neighbours and allies look upon so serious an extremity as a rupture between England and France. There has just taken place in the House of Lords one of those comedies which the English government repeat every year, when it thinks it necessary to frighten France. Lord Strangford had presented a petition from several English merchants who carry on the gum-trade at Senegal, and who had experienced losses, which they have exaggerated, in violating our line of blockade. Lord Melbourne, being called upon to give protection to the commerce of Great Britain, has bound himself in such a way towards the petitioners, that it will be very difficult for him to examine this ridiculous affair with the *sang froid* and impartiality which ought always to be applied to the relations between state and state. Lord Melbourne pretends that the claims of the English merchants have been declared valid by the Crown lawyers. But what does that prove? Has an assembly of English lawyers ever decided against an English interest? Lord Melbourne ought to know also that the claims which he espouses with so much eagerness and want of reflection, have been laid by the French government before the Council of State, in which lawyers are equally numerous, and that after a serious examination, they have been pronounced unfounded. In the opinion of the Council, if we are well informed, the owner of one of the vessels for which claims are made is entitled to an indemnity of some millions of francs, and the French government, which has certainly never shown any great rigour in demands of this sort, is disposed to pay what it ought to pay. But the English government, making itself judge in its own cause, expects to obtain what it would be unjust to grant as well as what is just. Lord Melbourne says, he has insisted towards France in formal terms, and promises to insist still; he affirms that we shall make the reparation which he demands, or if not....the result would be serious. Truly, when a government has the impudent audacity to express itself in this manner, in speaking of a neighbouring government, we have a right to say that the government which is threatened would dishonour itself if it should yield. It is highly indecorous, to say nothing more, in the Prime Minister of Great Britain, to call France thus to the bar of the British parliament. We know that England is powerful, and we are not at all jealous on that head; but however powerful she may be, France does not figure amongst her vassels, and those who are amenable to her justice. No person in France has attempted to harass England by daily claims at the Tribune of the two Chambers, preferred with a superb and snarling air. We are too strongly impressed with the sentiment of our own independence, not to respect the independence of others. We hope the ministry of the 12th of May will demand from the Whig Cabinet explanations respecting a language so insulting of the dignity of France, as that which Lord Melbourne has used in the House of Lords. If it does not, its weakness in this respect will do more to hasten its fall than all the faults which it has committed for the last three months."

The *Journal des Debats*, on the same subject, does not find anything offensive in the language of Lord Melbourne, but contends for the justice of the view taken by the French government. It says:—

"In the House of Lords, on the 15th inst., Lord Strangford presented a petition from some English merchants at Portendic, on the western coast of Africa, complaining of the interruption of their trade by the blockade of the coast of Portendic by the French. Lord Melbourne replied, that the claims had been addressed to the French government, which, up to the present time, had refused to acknowledge their validity, and that the negociations were still pending. Portendic, at the north of St. Louis de Senegal, has always been considered, and is even mentioned in all the geographical works, as a dependence of the French colony, as well as the rest of the coast as far as Cape Blance. Gum is the chief article of trade of this colony. In the last century, as well as at present, France asserted the right of interdicting the access of foreign vessels to Portendic at the period of the annual trade in gum with the Moors. The English of Bathurst colony, at the mouth of the Gambia, dispute a right which has been consecrated by long possession, and would deprive us of the half of the only commercial advantages of any importance derived from this position. The French Governor of Senegal resisted this unjust encroachment, and compelled the English traders to re-embark without permitting them to carry away gum."---*Standard, August 24.*

THE GUM TRADE AT PORTENDIC.

By the arrival of the *Partridge* Lieut Morris at this port (Plymouth) on Sunday, from the West coast of Africa, we are finished with the following information respecting the state of the gum-trade, and the occurences at Portendic which formed the subject of discussion in the House of Lords last week:

The *Partridge* has been seven months on the station, having been out to inspire the Moors with confidence and to protect our merchants engaged in that important and lucrative branch of commerce, which the French at Senegal more than once attempted to wrest from us, and so jealous are they of this trade and of British influence with the Moors, that they have acted in open violation of the treaty of 1783, first in 1834, by sending there armed vessels to cut out the British merchant vessels then trading there, without blockading the port or giving any notice of such intentions, but taking advantage of the absence of British ships of war. This stoppage of our lawful trade being soon remedied by the promptness of the Governor of the Gambia (the late George Rendal, Esq.) and by the active and gallant conduct of Lieut. Quin, commander of her Majesty's brig *Pigtoman*, who conveyed the British merchant vessels back, and remained there to protect them during the trade season. Subsequently, in 1835, the French peremptorily blockaded the coast, although they disclaimed all intentions of doing so, upon an application being made by our government, and by acts of general violence deprived our merchants of the trade on that year; this loss, however was succeded by more agravated ones, for the Moors had suffered so much by having to return to the interior with the gum they had brought to the coast to load the English vesssels, that until the present year they have been detterred in a great measure from bringing their gum to Portendic. The presence, however, of her Majesty's brig *Partridge*, and Mr. Isaacs, a merchant, from Gambia, who proceeded to Portendic to renew the trade, inspired them with confidence, and they were shortly seen to bring their gum to the coast; and it was said three large vessel would be loaded this season. Notwithstanding the advantages of the French settlement in the Senegal, it appears that up to the time her Majesty's brig *Patridge* left the coast, they had not traded for any Bas de Fleuve gun, although nearly 100 small craft were expressly sent to collect it. It would appear that the French had recourse to every species of intrigue, to deprive British vessels of the "liberty" the treaty of 1783 gives them to trade at Portendic. To state all that the Moors had related would take up too much room, yet conduct so menacing to British interest, and so degrading to the French as an enlightened nation, deserves publicity; we therefore give a few of the many intrigues, the particulars of which have been communicated by the chiefs of Tressa, and Helad en Bisba. Previous to 1834, large presents were given by the French authorities at Senegal to the chiefs of the tribes of Trassa, Helad en Bisba, and Brachna, to prevent the gum going to Portendic, that it migh find an outlet in the Senegal, where the British merchants are not allowed to trade. The Moors being ever ready to receive all that the French would give them, without rendering the required service, the latter engaged to give Mahamid Fall (a dissatisfied Prince of Trassa) forty pieces of blue buffs, powder, guns, ect., annually, if he would destroy the British trade at Portendic. This chief, being stimulated with such an annual tribute, proceed to Portendic and made two Englishmen prisoners, with a view to frighten the trades away. The stratagem whould have succeeded, but the chiefs of Halaid en Bisba and Brahim Willett (brother to the present King of Trassar), rescured the two Englishmen, when a battle ensued, and Mahamid Fall was shot. This affair grew rise to a civil war, the family of Mahamid Fall being enraged at his death; and the French wishing to destroy the Trassar influence, seeingit was benefitting the English traders, furnished Mahamid Altronvie with munitions of war, and instigated him to dispute the right and title of Ommre Wildoc Mochta, the then reigning King of Trassa, a civil war ensued, and the latter being victorious, the trade still continued at Portendic. The French successively engaged the Elammec, on Foot to attack the Trassars on one side, and the Oadalliem Arabs to attack Portendic during the trade season. The latter, being a horde of marauding brigands, occasionally surprised the traders at Portendic, which, for the time put a stop to the trade, but they have always been beaten back with loss of life, and since 1834 they have not revisited Portendic with hostilities. Thus the intrigues have failed, and had her Majesty's ship *Stad, Tweed Clio*, and *Pike*, arrived at Portendic to raise the French blockade at the commencement of the trade season in 1835, instead of the end of it, British merchants would have been preserved from a loss of nearly £100,000, and Great Britain would have been benefitted by a duty on the proceeds of that investment of £15,000, to say nothing of the loss of the gum-trade for three years, and the daring insult offered to our flag by the forcible expulsion of the British merchantmen *Eliza, Matchless, Governar Temple, Industry, Oscar*, and *Marmion*, from Portendic, by the French squadron, which owing, to the inquiries in Parliament on the subject, is engaging so much attention at the present moment. Immediat ely it was known to the French authorities at Senegal, that the English merchants intended to renew the gum-trade, the French schooner of war *La Fine* was sent to reconnoitre and watch their movements, and, when her Majesty's brig *Partridge* took her station there, the *La Fine* also came to anchor and sounded the roadstead. The great activity of the Commander of the *La Fine* might have deprived the British merchants of the trade, had not the *Partridge* arrived in time to restore confidence, and although we have seen every intrigue hitherto practised by the French at Senegal fail to destroy the gum-trade at Portendic, it will always be necessary to have a naval force on the coast to protect British interests. Soon after the arrival of the *Partridge* at Portendic, Abdallah, the Prime Minister, came on board, when the presents from the British Government were delivered, and a salute fired, which he preferred to the presents, as he stated they would be useless without this mark of respect for the King. This man is very intelligent and civil to Englishmen, to whom he appears much attached, and has rendered them great service in saving them when shipwrecked. Last year he stated that two British officers and crew belonging to her Majesty's frigate *Madagascar* were wrecked in a slave vessel on this coast, they were plundered at first by the Moors, and might have been ill-treated had he not hastened to their assistance, which he did, and recovered their watches and money, which he returned to them. He then provided tho party with camels and provisions, and escorted them to the river Senegal where he delivered them to some respectable traders, who provided them with a passage to St. Louis. Abdallah complained to the Commander of the *Partridge* that this act was not noticed, and that he had received no acknowledgment from the party whom he so benevolently and hospitably saved. He appeared anxious to know if the party have arrived safe in England, and is desirous for the British people to know that they have in him a steady friend on the coast.---(Devonport Telegraph.

EGYPT.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* declares that it is the extreme partiality of Mehemed Ali for his second son Said Bey, that makes him lay so much weight on obtaining the hereditary sovereignty of Syria as well as Egypt, not wishing to leave Said in a position subordinate to Ibrahim Pacha at his death. This periodical, after mentioning that the idea of suspending the negotiations between Turkey and Egypt, and of the Five Powers acting as mediators, originated with Prince Meternich, says that Russia has certainly declared her own position as a neighbour to Turkey to be a hindrance to her acceding to a congress; but that, notwithstanding, the Five Powers are agreed on certain main points, and that "a sort of pacification of the East" may be expected,

According to a letter from Constantinople, 7th ult., in the *Augsburg Gazette*, it had been resolved, in full Divan, that Mehemet Ali should not be gratified by the dismissal of Kosrew Pacha, who is acknowledged to be a man of such capacity that it would be impossible to replace him. This decision is said to have given great satisfaction to the Ambasadors, who consider that this dismissal, at the demand of Mehemet Ali, would be an act of humiliation. It was stated at Constantinople, says this letter, that Russia had declared that she considered the conferences of Vienna as useless, as all the difficulties ought to be regarded as at an end by the death of the Sultan.—Another letter of the 10th ult. in the *Carlsruhe Gazette*, says the Sultan was indisposed on the preceding night, but that he had for some days previously shown himself at some of the Mosques, in company of the Vizier and the Sultana mother. The reforms introduced by Mahmoud had not been abandoned, but care was taken to remove from the interior of the Palace, and the immediate service of the Sultan, every thing that could have displeased the orthodox Mussulmans. The high functionaries who had been placed in office by the influence of the Capitan Pacha had been dismissed and banished from the capital.

According to accounts from Alexandria of the 6th ult., given by the *Augsburg Gazette*, Mehemet Ali has accepted the mediation of the great Powers, but has repeated his demand of the inheritance of Egypt and Syria, as well as of the dismissal of Khosrew Pacha.

The following account of the Viceroy of Egypt and his family is given by a correspondent at Alexandria of the *Sud* of Marseilles: "Mehemet Ali is aged 71; Ibrahim Pacha, his son, 48; Said Bey, his second son, 17; Ali Bey, his fourth son, 15. The grandsons of the Viceroy, sons of Ibrahim Pacha, now with their father, are Mahmound Bey, aged 18; Husta Bey, 13; and Ismael Bey, 12. His grandson by his deceased son, Toussoum Pacha, is Abbas Pacha, Governor of Cairo, aged 30. His brother's and sister's children are Ahmed Pacha, aged 36; Irahim Pacha, 34; and Hussein Pacha, 43. These three Princes have the rank of General in his army, and command divisions in Arabia and Syria. The sons of Ahmet Pacha are Mehemed Bey, aged 16; and Ibrahim Bey, 13. The other nephews of the Viceroy are Sherif Pacha, Governor of Syria, aged 43; Ismael Bey, General and son-in-law of Ibrahim Pacha, 35; Hussein Bey, 38; Ali Bey, 18. Said Bey, who is destined to reign after Ibrahim, will in all probability be the next to hold the reins of government; as Ibrahim Pacha is suffering under an inflammatory complaint, which keeps his family in constant fear for his life, Seid Bey was born in Egypt of a Circassian woman, who, having no other son, devoted herself with the utmost care and anxiety to his education. can speak and write French, and has even studied English; he has great love for the sciences, but is not studious. His constitution is good, and, as he is inclined to corpulency, he uses active occupations. His appointment to the navy is by no means to his taste, and he submits to it only out of obedience to his father. He is kind and benevolent to all who are attached to him. Hussein Bey, the Viceroy's third son, shows much more taste for study than his brother Said, but as yet has not been placed in any situation to display either his talents or inclinations."—*Galignani's Messenger, Sept.* 2.

It is stated in the Constantinople correspondence of the *Augsburg Gazette*, dated 7th inst., that Khosrew Pacha had displayed increased energy since the Five Powers have taken the Porte under their protection. He is occupied particularly in the reorganization of the army, which still contains 30,000 regular troops, amongst whom, say this account, are 4,000 Egyptians, who came over after the battle of Nezib. The writer observes, that this fact shows that the fidelity of the Egyptian army cannot be relied upon by Mehemet Ali, and adds, that the discontent in Syria against the Egyptians is extreme.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Sémaphore*, writing on 7th inst., confirms the account that the European officers who were at the headquarters of Hafiz Pacha had returned. "Among them," it is added, "is General Xanosky, a Pole, under the protection of England. The government has received them most graciously, and has listened with attention to the accounts they give of the battle of Nezib, in which they state that the Turkish soldiers behaved admirably, and but for the rashness of Hafiz Pacha would have gained the victory."

SWEDEN.

Through the kindness of a friend, we are supplied with some interesting information concerning Sweden, a country whose affairs attract little attention in England at present, but which on the death of its present sovereign will probably become the theatre of important events.

BERNADOTTE, at the age of seventy-five, with wonderful vigour of mind and body for such an age, is still ruling the country almost absolutely according to his own whims. He has hitherto managed the Representative Assembly such as it is, with little difficulty, and when a difference has arisen, he has disregarded their opinions. He has gradually formed a Ministry of most insignificant persons; and being really the

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cleverest man in his Council, he pays not the slightest attention to their opinion or advice. The nation is becoming very much dissatisfied with the management of affairs; but, on account of Bernadotte's military fame, the extreme kindness of his manners in private, as well as his old age, the Swedes will probably as long as he lives refrain from taking any violent measures to obtain greatly needed reforms in the representation, in criminal and civil legislation, in education, and in trade. For a quarter of a century no system has been followed---nothing but patching up and getting rid of difficulties for the moment; In which respect, Swedish legislation and government very much resemble our own. Disturbances broke out last year at Stockholm, in consequence chiefly of some Ministerial tampering with the administration of justice; and the result was so far good, that it is likely to deter men in power from again meddling with juries and judges. The Prince Royal, too, from that time seems to have taken his *parti*. Till then, Prince Oscar was known only as a good husband, a veracious man, of pleasing manners, and accomplished in literature and the arts. Few had any idea of his public principles. He avoided political discussions, and had surrounded himself with persons as insignificant as his father's Ministers; so the nation could not tell what to expect. Serious alarm arose among the friends of the Bernadotte dynasty; for it was evident that the Swedes would not endure from a young man the misgovernment which they tolerate in the present King. Prince Oscar, however, is now known as the author of two very liberal articles in the Government paper---the only liberal ones which could have been inserted there. One relates to national education, the other to a municipal law for the whole country. When the King was absent last winter for six months in Norway, Oscar, at the head of the Government, exhibited much assiduity and good principle. He declared himself strongly against all exceptional laws, the punishment of death, corporal punishment, and restrictions on commerce. He has discarded most of his insignificant courtiers, and replaced them by men of good reputation and influence in society. The two last Chamberlains are Baron Wrede and Count Sparre, men of great learning and unblemished character. Sweeden therefore indulges in pleasing anticipation of benefit from the reign of Bernadotte's successor; and the only fear arises from the knowledge that the fair promises of a prince heir-apparent are seldom fulfilled by a king.---*Spec. Sept.* 9

Narrative of a Visit to the Court of Sinde, at Hyderabad, on the Indus, illustrated with Plates and a Map, with a Sketch of the History of Catch, &c. &c. By James Burnes, K.H, LL.D., &c.—We hail with pleasure the success of this very excellent and useful work. At the present moment when so much of the public attention is directed to the East, this edition must command an extensive circulation. The author has contrived to introduce in the form of notes, and in the appendix some recent information respecting the political and commercial relations of Sinde and Cutch. Some mistakes that had crept into the former editions have been corrected, and a new map of the Delta of the Indus comprising the late discoveries has replaced that which accompanied the second edition.

THE FIRST OF THE "THREE GLORIOUS DAYS" AT EGLINTOUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ATLAS."

Kilwinning, August 29, 1839.

Sir—Partly because I think your readers may be gratified by an account of the adventures of an individual in seeing the much redoubted Eglintoun tournament, and partly, it must be owned, because in a wretched hovel in which I have obtained shelter I have nothing else to amuse myself with, I have got with some difficulty a solitary pen, a broken wine-glass with a little ink in the bottom of it, and a very questionable sheet of paper, and intend to employ myself, until the boat starts, in inditing my adventures

[redacted] and my friend R —— were upon the moors in the neighbourhood of Glasgow when the general noise of preparation for this "gentle and joyous passage of arms" reached us; and as the birds were wild, and the work of trudging after them exhausting, we drove into Glasgow on the night of the twenty-seventh, passing thronged crowds of the most grotesque-looking barbarians that have been seen in this part of the world since the wall of SEVERUS has been suffered to fall into decay. The sight was too new to be lost, so, after establishing ourselves at the Eagle, we strolled out to look. Half the small shopkeepers of Glasgow, and nine-tenths of their apprentices, had tied a scarf of plaid across their bodies, and had struck a coarse glengarry cap upon their heads, and were strutting up and down Argyle-street, in rehearsal of the martial dignity which they were to enact on the morrow. Dotting the crowd, occasionally, one saw some more ambitious Glasgow bodie, who had arrayed himself in full tartans, and all unmindful of the protests of his white and shivering legs, cocked his bonnet and looked martial with all his might. "Musa mihi *causas* memora?" said R.. "What could have induced a quiet douce-like city like Glasgow to exhibit itself in such unseemly guise as this! Surely the folk are a' foo. Eglintoun has bitten them, for if one man gets a bee in his bonnet it makes such an unco blusthering that his neighbours think they've got one as well."

I know R. values himself upon his acquirements of Scotch idioms since he has been in this part of the world, so I let him exhaust his vocabulary upon the strange exhibition of small coxcombry which was going on, before I intimated that as we were to be up by three o'clock it would be as well to get a few hours sleep.

At half-past three, rubbing our rebellious eyelids, and staggering with drowsiness, we found ourselves upon the Broomlaw, as they call the quay here, and dark and night-like as it was all Glasgow seemed in motion. Smoke was issuing from the funnels of more than half-a-dozen steamers, and bands were playing upon their decks to draw passengers towards them. The quay was thronged with figures, and, by their dusky outline, we could distinguish right well the plaid-clad perambulators of the night before. We had agreed to go by the largest and earliest of the boats—the "Inverary Castle" I think they call her—and we were not very much surprised to find that when we had got on board we were in a densely packed crowd of human beings, all engaged in a strenuous contest with their elbows, and all struggling to move to and fro. R.'s sagacity led him to suggest that in such a crush there was probably room in the cabin, as very few would think of trying to get there—and so there was. About sixty people were there, trying to finish their night's rest, and as the morning dawned the scene in that cabin was the most ludicrous thing I ever saw. Opposite me sat a lady of large dimensions, gorgeously arrayed in all the plaids that it ever entered into the heart of Scotchmen to conceive, who was lolling her head in sweet slumber to the imminent danger of a very elaborately got up bonnet, and snoring most melliuously. Immediately next to her sat a little, lean, shrunken-shanked fellow whom she was evidently in the habit of presenting to the world as her spouse, and who looked lugubrious beneath his Glengarry bonnet, and by no means sustained the honor of the eagle's feather, which, struck in his eighteen-penny serge cap, proclaimed him a highland chieftain. This valorous person's arms had become so entangled in a wilderness of tartan, that he had great difficulty in accomplishing the sole task upon which he appeared to be then engaged namely—the keeping his better half from falling forwards upon me.

Upon looking a little farther I was still more struck with the great muster of highland chieftains on board. There was not a man in the cabin who cared to rank one whit beneath the chieftancy. The eagle feather, which in all mountain countries is the symbol of rule, adorned every bonnet, to the infinite gratification of my friend R., who pointed out the pale and puling faces of several undoubted natural-born shop-boys fanned as they slept by the pinion of the noble bird, who laughed very heartily to see a bunch of peacocks and grouse feathers gathered in the bonnet of a burley tradesman, and who positively shrieked with delight as he pointed to a varmint-looking, dog-fancying style of fellow, in a pea-jacket, and a low white castor, who had stuck a complete row of small eagle feathers all round his hat. Sickly, sleepy, and miserable looked these *soi disant* representatives of the ancient Scotch chivalry as they lay along the sofas and nodded upon the camp stools of the "Inverary Castle;" nor did they assume any activity until an importation of tea and salt herrings brought all their powers into action in one general scramble. From six o'clock till one did this strife endure. New tartans, new Glengarry caps, and new plumes of feathers, succeeded like the waves of ocean, and gallantly these chieftains sustained the character of their predecessors in their love for the estables of the lowlanders.

Among such high combatants it was not for me to contend. I left the scene of action in despair, and, elbowing my way upon deck, grew sick of this miserable masquerade; and climbed the paddle-box that I might look upon the bright rising sun and upon the transparent waters and mountain islands of the firth of Clyde. The scenery was pretry, and the weather beautiful, but our progress was insufferably tedious. Although no great advocate of the Pythagorean doctrine of the metempsychosis, I could not help hazarding a conjecture that the spirit of that extinct race the Paddington omnibusses which were want to draw up for three minutes at every lamp-post in their route had passed into the Inverary Castle. Crowded as we were we went into every bay, stopped at every hamlet, and went miles out of our way to every town in the neighbourhood to pick up two or three more passengers at each, to the imminent risk of running aground which we did at Rothsay, and only just escaped being kept there all day.

At last, all our perils by sea passed, we reached Ardrossen, whence we were told there was a railway to within three gun shots of the tilting-ground. After the crowd had done all they could to drown themselves by a general rush from all ports of the steam-boat to the shore, there was an universal cry of "Where's the railroad? It was answered by pointing to three waggons, each of which had the skeleton of a cart horse attached to it, and rested upon a small tramroad This was the Ardrossan railroad. The three waggons were carried by storm by the first comers, and ever and anon as another was brought up a fierce contest ensued for its possession. Meanwhile the crowd augmented by the arrival, in quick succession, of six other boats, and as the waggons only took them off at the rate of twenty every quarter of an hour, there appeared to be no very immediate chance of above one-tenth of the Glengarry caps getting to Eglintoun that night. The Scotch are a sober and a religious people, but if only the one-thousandth part of the imprecations which were vented upon the heads of the Ardrassa Railway Company were heard and listened to, I fear there would be no chance whatever of any, person connected in the most remote degree with this commercial undertaking doing a natural death. Not a second passed without all their limbs and all their eyes being devoted individually and collectively to the genii of the nether world.

After whiting half an hour in vain I chartered two porters and started off to walk. It was only about six miles to Kilwinning, and as we walked this distance S——and I amused ourselves with imagining the anxiety which Lord ENGLINTON must have felt as to the weather, and his exultation at seeing such a glorious morning. The road was througed with vehicles of every description, from the travelling-carriage and four to the common cart, in which gilydressed lassies might be seen joyfully enduring a shaking which must have nearly broken their ribs, the foot path was covered by one stream of footmen, who like ourselves had despaired of getting any conveyance at all, and who, entertaining no hope of shelter for the night had made up their minds either to sleep in the park or to walk back to the steam-boats,

Beds at Ardrossan had been long since all engaged at the rate of three guineas a night for a room with three "*shack downs*" in it, Kilwinning, which was closed upon the ground, was thought to be altogether hopeless; and in this general hopelessness we placed our hope At the only inn in the village---the England Arms---there was not even a nook in which we could leave our carpet-bags; and we knocked at almost every cottage door before we could meet with a person who did not laugh at our absurd request for a room and two beds. At last I knocked at one which was opened by a little bare-legged lassie---the prettiest little peasant girl, with the most gazelle-like eyes and richly red cheeks, that I have seen in Scotland; and this lassie hed been commissioned, in the absence of her mother, for a good consideration to let a room which had the advantage of being air and water-tight and that was all.

Of course we seized upon this; and having made a hasty toilet, we set off for the scene where all the romance of ancient days was to be bodied forth in momentary reality. As we passed through the village of Kilwinning, which the inhabitants assured us was "a muckle lump of a toun," the sun was no longer visible, and a few dark scudding clouds threatened danger to the white kid gloves and polished boots with which my friend had intended to electrify the promenaders. When the streaming banner upon the tower of Eglintoun Castle came in sight, rising above a fine extent of wood, all the glory of the morning was passed; and as we entered the park gates I positively felt a spot of rain upon my face. R—— looked at his gloves and his boots, and grew anxious; and when I remarked that the park was full of fine old timber, he answered, spitefully, that he could see every tree tremble—no doubt a tournament takes a deal of timber.

We were late, and the path we pursued appeared so solitary, that if it had not been for finger posts, inscribed "The Road to the Tournament," we should have though we had mistaken our way. The first intimation that any thing at all extraordinary was going on was when we came in sight of the stables, which were surrounded by about two hundred carriages, and a great number of stage coaches and omnibusses. About a hundred yards from these we came upon the appointed track of the procession, which was lined by the spectators three or four deep; and, following this down, we found that it wandered about in an extraordinary serpenting zig-zag course, and was at least a mile in length It led us, of course, to the tiltingground; but we had not followed it far when the drizzle which I had felt upon entering the park increased into a rattling torrent of rain, which came dancing to the earth in a style that sent the crowds scampering over the park, and surrounded every tree with eager candidates for shelter.

"It is only a shower—Its only a shower," was the general cry; and as we run like the rest for shelter, we met the Knight of Gael (Lord Glenlyon), clad in armour, supported by his esquires, and followed by a troop of clansmen with drawn swords advancing to the castle. His head was covered only by a close scull cap of velvet which descended over his shoulders; and as the rain pattered upon his armour, he looked as modest as a maiden knight should look and considerably more uncomfortable. On, on we run. Shelter for a moment, until the shower should pass, was all we wanted. Vain hope! The lists were surrounded only by high barricades and closely serried ranks of carriages, the happy inmates of which drew up the glasses and laughed at the unhapyy wights who were scudding before the storm. Entrance to the stands then!—any money for a seat!—We had no tickets—the very important domestic to whom we had written for them had not even vouchsafed us an answer—any money for a seat—every cranny is crammed exery cranny is crammed---even if there were rooms we should get nothing by forcing an entrance, *for the stands have to roof to them.* There the pitiless pelting of the shower is far worse than in any part of the grounds; once get there, and you would be a bear if you were to object to the ladies on each side of you sticking the dripping points of their umbrellas just inside your shirt collar The grand stand, indeed, is roofed; but there is hardly room there for the Queen of Beauty herself when she shall arrive.

Let us abjure all stands then, and go round to the other side of this long oblong. This side is taken up with the three stands---the ends are shut up from view by the pavilions of the knights---but the other side is open; and in that vast crowd of human heads, which rise rank above rank upon the sloping ground, we can at least find a place to see, although there appears no hope of shelter.

Use your elbows bravely, R——; never mind the feat if the cap of that Glasgow apprentice—take care though of the bare feet of that Ayrshire lassie—push, push, my boy---that's it---now here we'll take our stand, and as we are be this time thoroughly wet through, it can be of every little consequence what else may come. Patter, patter, never was there such rain---surely it cannot last---but it does last. Here have we been standing for half an hour, and still the stream comes down as copiously as ever. We are standing in a swamp. Hold! the cry is "now they come"---and here they are. See what a glorious crowd of curvetting steeds---see what a vast and flowing profusion of brocades and colours, flaunting banners, rich cloth of gold, gaudy tunics, and knightly arms. Through those open barriers all the old glories of ancient chivalry are floating backwards *up* the stream of time, and bursting forth from their long oblivion. It is no tinselly phantom of the old reality. That gaudy gilded armour in which the Lord of the Tournament prances forward, has borne its part before in scenes like these; has closed over the brawny sinews of belted knights who have now for half a thousand years been dust, and has rattled to the iron head of many a well directed lance. Those gaudy heralds, those silken pages, those men at arms, are all in outward guise just such as were seen in the tilting lists of Normandy, and in the field of the Cloth of Gold. Even that large pavilion, with its crowded thousands of men and women in antique and magnificent array, is just such an one as that in which King John presided over the lists of Ashby---there is no degeneration here, for if the men are less bearded and fierce looking the women *must* be more beautiful. Never, for three hundred years, was there such a crowded, concentrated collection of beauty and splendor---why---why, does not the sun shine upon this scene?

Blow your bugles, worthy heralds; lower your lances as you pass the throne of beauty and of love, brave knights; gallop, gallop, to and fro, ye lightly-armed esquires and party-coloured pages. The business is begun, the sumptuous train is all within the lists---now disperse to your several pavilions, and see that your armour is well buckled, and your helmets well laced.

Is all done? Yes, the knights re-appear with helmets on and visors down, and each receives from the hands of his esquire one of those lances which are piled at each end of the lists Now ride your challenges, ye challenging knights. See, the Knight of the Red Rose threatens the pavilion of the Knight of the Swan; and the Knight of the Dragon, the doughty Waterford, rides to the pavilion of the Lord of the Tournament. The challenged knights come forth, and Eglinton, in his glorious suit of gilded steel, looks like an Ach lles among the distant group.

The Swan and the Red Rose are to ride first. Well-Place your knights, good esquires. Well may you wave your kerchiefs, brilliant dames; well may ye press forward, ye agitated crowds. The first lance crossed in tilt for three hundred years has just been laid in rest. The knights are at the barrier, the horses paw the ground---signal with your sceptre, Queen of Beauty. See, herald, she gives the sign---now sound the charge---they are off!

Ha—ha---ha---how does the delusion vanish. How could I have imagined that, because things inanimate were all in substance before me as they are shadowed forth in the page of Froissart; that because the armour was the same he tells of, the men within that armour must necessarily be the same. How strongly is the difference between the eleventh and the nineteenth centuries forced upon us when these two valiant knights spur forward their steeds to meet with whirlwind shock in the middle of the lists. We all have read in a hundred different quarters descriptions of these contests, from those of Amadis de Gaul to those of the immortal Quixotte. Bending their heads to the saddle bow---holding their lances steady, firm, and sure---gathering up their steeds as though their volition extended to all the muscles of the animal which they rode---the charge of the old knights must have been a glorious thing to see. But these men! they sat bolt upright, like dandies cantering down Rotten-row---they held their lances just as two spinsters might have handled them, the point jerking about like the top joint of a fly rod. As to the horses, they went just as they pleased; and, being sensible animals, when they came near each other they took a mutual dislike to meet the strange thing which they saw opposed to them, and bolted discreetly out of the track—*the two knights passed without touching.* These same people tried again and again; and at last, I believe, by hook or by crook, a spear was broken.

EGLINTON and WATERFORD came next. This was rather more like the thing. They bent forward, met at the full gallop, and the fragment of Eglington's spear flew with a crash high up into the air. There was great applause from the grand stand, and the Queen of Beauty waved her kerchief; but the Scots could not admire it. "Hech, its no earnest," said a matter-of-fact looking personage behind me to an old countrywoman, who laughed scornfully in reply, and said that she "had seen twa wee cuddie asses kick up a better bounce with their heels."

All this time the rain, or rather the water-spout had never for one moment ceased, and there was a continual succession of witticisms upon the subject going on among the crowd. The favourite and most universal one was made by pronouncing the word "tournament" as "torment," and twisting it into every variety of phrase. I had been wet through for three hours, and, what was worse, had been standing still all that time. Shivering and wretched, I turned in disgust from two muffs who were using their spears as two children would two clothes props, and remarked to R. that I was off for the hut in Kilwinney, and for the eggs and bacon which we had ordered. R. was very much of my opinion, and so were the spectators in the stands, for these were already half empty. So also were the knights; for just as we were leaving the ground, the whole affair was abruptly finished, and a general rush took place for the park gates.

Never shall I forget the scene that then took place. It was a sort of little retreat from Moscow, if we could imagine that to have been performed by a crowd, including some hundreads of ladies in satin shoes, who were toiling under a deluge of rain through grass plats, trampled into swamps, in which they sunk above their ankles at every step. The confusion, the wretchedness, the horror of these unhappy women was most pitiable, but it was quite unpitied; for the Glengarry bonnets rushed into every vehicle, and left them huddled together like flocks of frightened sheep.

For myself I stopped only to get a stoup of whiskey from a booth by the road side, and in my misery I was delighted with the gude wife who sold it, and who, when I had paid her, handed me a plate full of biscuits with "Well, laddie, ye maun just tak a biscuit, for maybe I'll never see ye mair." If the old lady lives near Egintoun, I guess she's about right. I record this little act of courtesy, however, for---much as I have *heard* of the kindliness of the Scotch peasantry---it is nearly the only one I ever received from the lower orders in Scotland.

I will not introduce the reader to the horrors of my Kilwinning lodging. The next morning the deluge continued, and when we had breakfasted we went to the castle. By the way, our breakfast consisted of rather a singular beverage, for I being fond of tea and R. of coffee, we had ordered tea and coffee, and our landlady obliged us by putting some tea and coffee into the same coffee-pot and pouring some water upon it.

We found Lord Eglington in the park telling everybody that the tournament was at an end. He altered his mind afterwards, but we started on the moment, and delighted we were, to sleep that night in Glasgow,

Such were my adventures at the Eglintoun Tournament.

Yours very faithfully, C. W.

THE EGLINTOUN TOURNAMENT SERMONIZED.

The Eglintoun Tournament appeared to us rather a childish affair, but we confess that we had not a notion of the serious view that could be taken of it, and the sage reflections that could be made on it, till we read the report of our excellent contemporary the *Glasgow Argus.* The writer begins with a warning to the reader that the exhibition was no exhibtion of the real deeds of chivalry, which is as necessary an instruction as on the occasion of a sham-fight to proclaim that the horrors of war are not to be prepetrated in earnest. He then pronounces the thing a folly, in which opinion we agree with him, and next launches into some reflections on the folly, whi h remind us of the edifying comments on the performance of the Puppet Show in *Tom Jones*---the serious and moral part of the *Provoked Husband* in dumb show.

"In every view, the whole exhibition, so far as it has gone, has sustained the character we prophesied of it—a piece of unmitigated folly—folly, it is true (and so much the worse), on a large and gorgeous scale—hung round and adorned with all the splendour that rank, and wealth, and the glitter of ornament, can furnish, and perhaps not unaccompanied by something of the romance which the poetry of the past can conjure up; but still, in the broad view, unmitigated, irretrievable folly. To inquire into the 'why and the wherefore' of the strange, although gorgeous, spectacle of yesterday, is, perhaps, needless; but it may not be unprofitable to ask if the present time, above all others, is not especially unfitted for such a display of senseless pageantry? Is not enough occurring every day already to call into play questions affecting the privileges of the aristocracy---but must they give additional cause of discontent, by exhibiting, in the face of an enlightened, *though* suffering people, the wastefulness of their prodigality, and the barbarity of their tastes, if not the inferiority of their intellectual position. When all has been admitted, plain and sensible people will turn aside from the glittering gaieties of Eglintoun, and a deeper shade of reflection will pass over their brows, as they contemplate the poverty and the wretchedness which lie unrelieved over the length of the land."

This is puritanical cant. No one expects, no one requires, the rich to give, their wealth to the poor instead of spending it in luxuries. To the arch type of hypocrites this sort of suggestion originally belongs. There is no virtue in looking sourly and with "darkened brows" at "glittering gaieties," because poverty exists in the world. The same ascetic view may be taken not only of all the luxuries of the rich, but of all the indulgencies and comforts of the classess above want. If pleasures are to be grudged to some while the necessities of others are unrelieved, where is the line to be drawn! Is a man to wear a good coat, or to sit down to a well provided table, while there are the naked and the hungry in the world? The writer in the *Glasgow Argus* contrasts the extravagancies of the Eglintoun Tournament with the wants of the poor; but there is another sort af critic. who, following out the same line of moralizing, would find as much amiss in the comparative ease and comforts of the *Glasgow Argus* writer's state while there are hundreds of thousands to whom his necessaries would appear superfluities. To argue that rich people should not amuse themselves while there are poor people to be succoured at the price of the amusement, is in effect to argue that there should be no rich people in the world; for, moralize as we may, the main objects of wealth will be the pleasures of taste, and sense, ay, and vanity; and, as Sheridan says that there is too much reasen to believe that folks go to theatres principally for their amusement, so people covet money chiefly for their gratifications.

This Eglintoun Tournament may have been in bad taste, an ill chosen sort of masquerade---almost as bad as a coronation and quite as bad as a Lord Mayor's show, in which the men in armour do not "make believe" to come to blows with arms made to break—but that is a question of taste, and whether the thino was in bad or good taste, it has given the employmeng which other indulgencies of luxury give to trade, and benefited many of the industrious classes. Had nt such affair occurred, the money, it is true, might equally have its uses, though other uses; but what we are combating is the cant that there has been a waste wrongful to the poor. The writer either meant that, or that people should frown at luxury whenever it appears, because there is want in the world. And then what is luxury, what is prodigality? To our mind the Eglintoun Pageant is a prodigality; to another, in a state of extreme indigence, the price of the commonest comforts appears a prodigality. A poor creature who wants bread sees with eyes of envy a prodigality in the act of another somewhat better off who buys beef or mutton.

We now come to a more amusing specimen of the Smellfungus spirit:---

"Not to speak of the saw-dust which was laid deep, yielding soft repose to unhorsed knights, and which therefore naturally fell to be included under the head 'luxuries,' it was becoming that *something should be had* to grace forth the banqueting table. For this important end, then, there arrived at Eglintoun two weeks ago, first among all the strangers, and therefore the 'first fashionable arrival,' six turtles direct from the East Indies, attended by their French cook (*a refined species of cruelty by the way*) powdered like a lord, and who, in passing down the river, gave both himself and his crawling charge the benefit of a cabin passage, as we find duly recorded in all the journals of the day."

We confest ourselves utterly unable to discern the "refined species of cruelty" in the circumstance that the turtles were under the charge of the cook. The writer in the *Argus* may comfort himself with the assurance that turtles are not provided with any instinct for the discovery of their appointed cooks, and that their calipash and calipee are not made uneasy in the life, nor their green fat made to tremble by the presence of the man destined to dress them. Perhaps, however, the parenthesis has been misplaced, and "the refined species of cruelty" was not the association of the six turtles with the French cook, but the circumstance that the cook was "powdered like a lord," a simple which derives its force, from the fact that Lords are not powdered. But after all, the Glasgow *bon vivans* may discover the refinement of cruelty to have been the dressing of turtle by a French cook unskilled in the peculiar art.

Groan the third---

"*The sight of plenty for the board is always gratifying,* but, on looking at the abundance of Eglintoun, *one could scarcely help contrasting it with the penury and want which have caused 'cleanness of teeth'* in the families of thousands, whose bread has been made dear by aristocratic legislation."

We believe we are as good haters of the Corn Laws as any men existing, but we should have as little thought of numbering "cleanness of teeth" amongst their evils, and looking upon them as the national tooth-brush, as of calling them to mind when witnessing such festivities as those alluded to. This is indeed turning everything to bitterness.

Groan the fourth---

"The appearance of those in kilts is described as highly ludicrous, some of them, while in the steam-boat, wearing great-coats to protect their lower men from the inclemency of the whether. *How melancholy that so many of our fellow citizens should have doomed themselves to the sorrows of a drenching, for the sake of the paltry exhibition of yesterday!*"

How melancholy indeed? and altogether what a melancholy writer, and an Argustoo, who sees melancholy with a hundred eyes, and weeps with a hundred eyes, for all the melaucholy who sees. Alack! alack!---*Examiner, Sept.* 28

MR. BARING WALL ON PARLIAMENTARY INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. Wall's *Thoughts on Parliamentary Independence* * appeared during the Session, when we had no opportunity of noticing it, and we gladly avail ourselves of this season of leisure to draw the attention of our readers to the views of a really liberal Conservative.

We often hear boasts of what the liberal Conservatives would do if in power, but who, and how many are the liberal Conservatives, and what is their treatment by the Tory party? The few men who really deserve the name of liberal Conservatives are Lord Eliot, Mr Lascelles, and Mr Baring Wall, and what is the conduct of the Tory party to them?---persecution. Every party has its two extremes, and its ruling tendencies and dispositions may be fairly inferred from its treatment of its extremes. The opposite flank to the liberal Conservatives is occupied by the Newcastle, Roden, Winchilesa, Shaw, Perceval, and Goulburn division (for it is more than a section), and how are the excesses of these men regarded by the main body of the Tories? Are the columns of the *Times*, *Post*, and *Standard*, loaded with abuse of them? Are Mr Shaw, Colonel Perceval, and Mr. Goulburn, called upon to resign their seats, or are intrigues set on foot to supplant them? Oh, no; there is ample toleration for the deviations of the Orange Tories from the ostensible policy of the main body; but for the deviations of the liberal Conservatives there is no allowance, nothing but persecution. The reason is plain enough. The real sympathies of the Tories go with their ultras, who do but rush into the extremes which the others would join in if it were not for the "I dare not" that "waits upon I would;" while, on the other hand, the separation of the liberal Conservatives from the party line of march is regarded with the bitterest resentment, because it is in the direction contrary to the whole bias and spirit of the party. Proceeding upon these observations, we may foresee with sufficient certainty which of the two opposite extremes of the Tory ranks would be ascendant if reinstated in power. An opposition which tramples on its liberal section, and endeavours to thrust it out of political existence, cannot without a miracle be converted into a liberal Tory Government. There has, in fact, been no mitigation of Toryism, nothing but a suppression of it. The main-spring of the party has been bent by circumstances, but the direction of its bias is the same as ever, and if the constraint were removed it would fly to its old position in opposition to civil and religious liberty.

Mr Wall thus adverts to the intolerance of the party—its intolerance of liberality:

"It appears to me that some of the genetlmen who are now in opposition, do not well understand its spirit. A government may be, and ought to be, somewhat exacting with its supporters, -its existence may be compromised by a stray vote; but the opposition, from its very nature, is bound to extend its protection to every dissenter from ministerialism. Its duty is to tolerate, conciliate, and win, rather than to treat with distrust and suspicion, those who do not believe in all the articles of its political faith, more especially as that body would find some difficulty in defining what those articles are."

The gentlemen is opposition, as Mr. Wall observes, may not understand the spirit of opposition, but they perfectly understand their own spirit, which is at hatred with liberality in all its forms and degrees. Their conduct to the few liberal Conservatives in their ranks is the frankest confession of the great object of their hostility.

But it is time that we should proceed to a liberal Conservative's exposition of his views.

"In my estimate of the duty of a Member of Parliament, I can never lose sight of the great change that took place in 1830. It seems to me impossible that any administration can now be conducted on the same principles which regulated the Government previously to that period. The power of resistance is taken away: even under the old system it was but for a season. True it is, that great questions were a long time in their progress through Parliament, but then they were of a peculiar nature, they were questions to which the great bulk of the people were opposed; and they were carried in many instances against their opinions, feelings, and wishes. A man may well have been against the change that took place in 1830, and yet be prepared to go a great way, now that that change has been adopted. And this seems to me to be the danger, that the calms have succeeded to the political tempest, no one imagines that the tranquillity will be interrupted. Men were not born again in 1830, as they ought to have been for the new order of things in which they were to live. They go on just as they did before, some from thoughtlessness, some from indifference, others from thinking it will last their time, and many from a misapprehension of the extent of the change that has been effected. * * It must strike the attentive observer that while these changes have been taking place, there never was a period in our history when the great mass of the people were so attached to the monarchy, the church, and the institutions of the country, as they are now. Why, Gentlemen, that feeling is a Government in itself. To have, indeed, what is called a strong administration—that is to say, to see all the chief men of the country either in office, or supporting those who are, we must have one of these two things; either real danger to contend with, or the people united in opinion. * * I have heard men say, that 'this is no Government.' In reply, I ask if you can form one? Is not this state of inactivity, on the part of Parliament and the Ministry, which many complain of, to be attributed to the country more than to the Government—to our ignorance of what the country really believes in, and most desires. It seems to me rather a singular charge against an administration that it does too little, when timid men of the opposite party are afraid it will do too much, and when even the little it is able to do is sure to be revised and remodelled by the other House of Parliament. * *

The leading principle of my politics has always been this: If you are not able to to turn a Government out, do not embarrass it."

The treatment of the Canadian difficulties is thus touched upon by Mr. Wall.

"Now how was it with this Canadian question among ourselves! The rebellion had been put down more easily than had been anticipated, and as the news became more encouraging, party feeling increased, and many began to think that a good opportunity had been lost for turning the Government out. The fact is, 'there is a devil in our political system,' as Bolingbroke says, 'a tempter always at hand.' We assembled in numbers—we put down with praiseworthy alacrity the revolt—there never was anything like the unanimity we displayed. We acquiesced in the appointment of a governor by the Crown to inquire into the grievances of the colony—we sanctioned the framework of a constitution—and then one-half the House of Commons said they did not like the Government Bill—pulled it to pieces—framed and fashioned it to their own liking—carried it all their own way—and finally endeavoured to turn out an administration whose complaisance had been so remarkable. All this must be very unintelligible to the Canadian country gentlemen, although we English squires understand it well enough."

CATHOLICISM AND O'CONNELL.

"On this subject of Catholicism I would say to you, do not be afraid of any man, whatever letter of the alphabet his name begins with; but be assured if he possess more power in any assembly than he is legitimately entitled to, that there is something rotten in the system which you are trying to prop up, and which he is the instrument employed by a powerful and confiding people to overturn. Mr. O'Connell stands an awful beacon against misgovernment and misrule: with all his violence, which I disapprove of—with his extreme opinions, from which I disagree—with his want of consideration for the feelings and prejudices of others, which I deeply regret, there he is, retaining a position which he has now held for many years, exercising his pristine influence in his native country, a power yet unbroken, and a spirit unsubdued, and this with the press of England, the Church of England, and aristocracy of England arrayed against him; and what is still more remarkable with a Government in power since 1831, which to a limitted extent has been desirous of carrying out these measures of Irish policy, which this remarkable man advocates and for the furtherance of which he has made so many sacrifices. To his party many Irish Members of the House of Commons are attached. I have heard and with sorrow the nickname of 'The Tail' applied to them. They deserve no such appellation They are the free and fair choice of great bodies of the people—they made their appeals respectively, not to close boroughs, but to county and commercial constituencies. Public opinion elected them; many of them are 'large acred' men resident in their respective districts, having won by their attainments, their characters, and habits of business, their local connexion, their property, and their influence, the confidence of those by whom they were returned as Members of the Imperial Parliament."

THE EDUCATION GRANTS.

"I entirely disapprove of the tone and temper in which the measure was opposed. I think it was 'neither contrary to revealed religion,' nor 'to the principles of the constitution;' but delay seemed to me desirable, as affording more time for inquiry, and no good can ever result from forcing on a measure of this nature, against the feelings and opinions of the public. I believe that the diffusion of sound and useful knowledge is our best and only chance. Dispute not about cathechism and creeds when the Chartists are at your doors.—Give cheap, rational, and universal education to the people. Who ever thought on his death-bed which of the 39 articles he had believed or disbelieved in? The musings and aspirations of the dying soul (whether it belong to Luther or to Rome), are of a far more awful and sublime nature. It is dead to the wisdom of the schools—the science of controversy—the divinity of man; it dreams only of 'temperance, righteousness, and the judgment to come.

"In conclusion, I would say to you, measure not truth by the standard of party—cherish your independence—narrow not the conscience of a state—think for yourselves. Believe me there is no standing still in politics—you must recede or go forward. * * * Talk not of a permanent settlement of anything in politics. I do not wish for triennial constitutions any more than I do for triennial parliaments; but our lot is cast in times where 'finality' is nonsense."

We close our extracts with an acute remark on the tendencies of Lord Melbourne's mind---

"The Minister of Queen Victoria had other duties to perform than the Minister of William the Fourth. His responsibillty was increased ten-fold, and my firm conviction is that Lord Melbourne deeply felt it. He had difficulties to contend with in the fears and prejudices of the late Monarch, which he could never feel under the confiding disposition of the present Sovereign. The Court for the first time was entirely with the Minister—no favourite was excluded—no compromise was to be effected no private feelings were to be merged in considerations of state policy—it was entire and unreserved confidence on the one side and the other. From the moment, however, that Lord Melbourne knew he could do everything, he would do nothing. In my understanding of the case, his conduct was marked by patriotism and honour. It illustrated, also, in some degree, his natural disposition and turn of mind, wich was always for progessing when the obstacles were many, and for reflection when the facilities were great for the accomplishment of any object he had in view. His old and favourite maxim of 1817, so often repeated by him on other occasions, is singularly descriptive of his whole character and career. 'Mihi semper in animo fuit ut in rostris curiam, in senatu populum defenderem.'"

The pamphlet of Mr. Wall is the production of a reflecting, enlightened, and candid mind; and differing with the author as we do as to Radical principles, we yet heartily respect the temper and ability with which he maintains his opinions.---*Examiner.*

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